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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 274 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	DELTA ..		8,097
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,706
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
31st ..	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov.	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Nov.	BAMORA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 8-30 A. M.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Basreh via K'chi. 9 A. M.
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 8 A. M.
26th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
28th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21st Nov.	29th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Jan
Penang Maru	K. Habaki	5214	24th Dec.	7th Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	10th Nov.	23rd Nov.
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	14th Nov.	28th Nov.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	25th Nov.	9th Dec.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 385,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
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Silver $24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokkio
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Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 1,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
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R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
RAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State
"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
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Write to
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will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL every FRIDAY from 24th August,
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops.	(Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture	for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive	and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Palague—Cholera	Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide	Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution.	Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend	declared 1921 ..	.. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Price List on Application.

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Every additional word—One Anna.

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The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle". Bombay.
A

AGENTS WANTED in Bombay for first class English Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Co., Apply Box No. 9837 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18113

A SALESMAN for English Cotton Yarn, required by an Import firm. Only experienced and really capable hand in the same trade need apply to Box No. 9840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9012

WANTED—DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the sale of our high class cigarettes. Apply to, THE ASIATIC TOBACCO CO., 12, Warsowa Road, Andheri, (Bombay).
A R9021

WANTED—A TYPIST, having good knowledge of Fire Insurance business. Apply stating previous experience and salary requir. ed to Box No 9844, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9025

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission; and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED—MANAGERS (Cash Security Rs. 500 or Shares Rs. 10,000, Commission 12½ per cent or 50 per cent.) Experienced businessmen need apply enclosing stamp to the ARYAN SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Imli Street, DELHI.
A 9030

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced MANAGER to take charge of a well-established Insurance Office. Pay according qualifications. Apply with full particulars to:—RAO SAHEB C. CUNDASAWMY MUDALIAR, Chairman of the Board of Directors Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Co. Ltd., 49, Krishnappa Naik Tank Street, G. T. MADRAS.
A 18121

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, NYASALAND LIMBE (British Central Africa)—A Head Railway DRAUGHTSMAN, must have knowledge of Bridge Design, yard lay outs and buildings and be able to estimate. Salary £180 per annum. 3 years' agreement. Free passage, free quarters, free merical attendance. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18124

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A DIPLOMATE in COMMERCE seeks a SUITABLE JOB in some Bank. Excellent references of character and ability. Apply Box No. 9845, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9028

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TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

TO LET at Santacruz, Ghod Bunder Road, ground and first floor in separate blocks for high class Hindus.
C R9024

TO LET—SHOPS for Printing Press, Small Workshops or Rooms for Share Brokers at No. 33, Nanabhoy Lane, opposite Mongini Ltd., Fort.
R9017

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R. A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, B.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TH

GUARD your property satisfaction guaranteed. Best and cheapest. BUY Aligarh Locks from THE POPULAR METAL FOUNDRY. Respectable Agents all over the world on liberal terms required.
T R8827

COAL TAR Purchasers Wanted—Supply of TEN TONS per month available, send your offer to U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi, Dist. Moradabad.
T R9020

WHITE and YELLOW HONEY Rs. 2/12 and 2/4 per 2 pound tin. Thin shelled walnuts Rs. 4 and 2/4 per 10 and 5 pound basket. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R6977

STONES FOR SALE—Yellow "Basalt" stones for building purposes in all sizes near Andheri Station. For rates and other particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE AND VAIDYA, Civil Engineers, Bell Lane, Fort.
T R8943

COCOGEM.

A Doctor from Tanjore:—"I find Cocogem most excellent and really much better than ghee and much cheaper" As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins. Delivery Free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
Ts

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

ON VIEW—The best and valuable furniture of 1 Dining, 2 drawing rooms, 1 office room and 6 bed rooms, such as Chesterfields, Cabinet sofas, Austrian safe, Singer Machine, perambulator, silk lined suite, roll top tables, Maharajahs bedsteads, fancy almyrah and many household articles will be sold by public auction at Chawpati sea face next to the Band Stand, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by BENNETT & CO. See auction advertisement.
T R9029

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7½ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 9 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photogrsphs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

STAMPS SPECIAL PACKETS at Re. 1, each. 82 Argentine. 50 Austria Emp. 75 Austria Repub. 50 Bavaria. 100 Hungary. 24 Luxembourg. 24 Mexico. 22 Salvador. The lot all different Rs. 7/8 Write for New List. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD. Allahabad.
L 18137

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2 V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and white Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga).
R8847

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Re. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified sheet advertisement columns.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME WIDENING OF THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

SCHEME NO. 69.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for the portion of the Municipal Ward "E" of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which is bounded as follows:—

(1) On or towards the North partly by Parel Road (to Victoria Garden) and partly by Parel Road Cross Lane.

(2) On or towards the West proceeding from North to South partly by portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3592 and 3469, partly by the G. I. P. Railway, and partly by Haines Road.

(3) On or towards the South by the junction of Parel Road (Byculla) and Clare Road, and

(4) On or towards the East proceeding from South to North partly by portions of property bearing New Survey No. 3675, partly by the G. I. P. Railway, partly by portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3674, and partly by Hansraj Lane.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 186, dated 2nd November, 1923) of the said area comprised therein, and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman.

Dated 5th day of November, 1923.
C18007

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our Office from Alice Building, Hornby Road, to YUSUF BUILDING at the corner of Church Gate Street.

KANGA AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notary Public.
18068

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MALACCA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st November from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

McKENZIES LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th November, to 12th December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
McKENZIE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C 18131

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Zinc Ashes and minerals such as MAGNESITE, BAUXITE, CALAMINE, ALUM SHALES and ROCK PHOSPHATE, stating quantity available and time of delivery addressed to:—

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18112

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for making certain alterations to the existing compound wall and providing and fixing angle iron fencing, etc. at the Arthur Road Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 29th day of November, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to Building Contractors by the Architect who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN
for Special Engineer, D.W.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1923.
C 18134

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Manmad up to 12 hours on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, for purchase of about 450 tons cast iron scrap, 110 tons wrought iron and steel scrap and 5 tons mixed scrap lying at Manmad.

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount of tender. For details apply to

J. H. FANSHAWE, Esqr.,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway,
Manmad.

Manmad, 19-11-1923.
C18139

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for laying 6" cement concrete foundation on (1) Arthur Road and (2) Abdul Rehman Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Intending contractors should note that the Corporation have expressed the opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire, outside India should be used by any of the departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th November 1923.
C18138

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JENABOO, daughter of Tyeballi Alibhai, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Umerkhadi Street, otherwise called Doongry Bazar Gally in the city and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3323 and Street Nos. 3-4, New Survey No. 3167 and Cadastral Survey No. 1815 and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the Sweepers passage on the West by the public passage on the North by the public passage and partly by the property of Hormusji Kanga and on the South by the property of Sir Aga Khan.

Dated this 20th day of November 1923.

N. A. GOLWALLA,
For Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18130

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased the undermentioned property at an auction sale, held on the 14th instant at the instance of the surviving mortgagees, Messrs. Keshavji Hirji, Ratansey Hirji and Nanji Hirji, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Raja Arsey, Bhima Arsey and Laxman Arsey, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 3rd day of February, 1919, made between one Arsey Devat (since deceased) and Raja Arsey, Bhima Arsey and Laxman Arsey, mortgagors of the one part and the said Keshavji Hirji, Ratansey Hirji, Nanji Hirji and one Cooverji Hirji (since deceased), the mortgagees of the other part.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Northbrooke Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2619, New No. 9662, Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 5611, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Esmail Johan Mahomed, on or towards the South by the house of Bibibai, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Northbrooke Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7736, Street Nos. 217-219.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1923.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18132

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WISHVANATH WAMAN KANTAK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Bombay Municipality at the time of his death, residing at Ambewadi, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

RUKMINIBAI, widow of Wishvanath Waman Kantak, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Andheri in Bombay Suburban District. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Third day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 3rd day of August, 1923.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
C18135 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VISHWANATH BALAJI DIVADKAR, Gaud Saraswate Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Sadashiv Street, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

INDIRABAI alias SUNDERABAI, wife of Vasant Mahadeo Nadkarni and daughter of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C18140

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMED HUSSEIN HAJI ABDUR RAHIMAN SUMAR, HAJI ABDUL RAHIMAN HAJI VAHEDINA, HAJI ALI MAHOMED HAJI JACKERIA and Bai FATMABAI, widow of Ahmed Haji Dawood, the proving executors and executrix of the Will of the late Haji Ahmed Haji Dawood, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim, of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed after the said period without reference to any claim or interest of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land (held under a lease, dated 19th May, 1908, from Mr. Sorabji E. Warden and another to Torekhan Gafurkhan and another) together with the building thereon, situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 1/2813 and 1/2814 and G Ward No. 2107 (9) Street No. 1103H and containing by admeasurement 839 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Behramji H. Warden, on or towards the West by the property of Dada Haji Elias, on or towards the North by Fergusson Road and on or towards the South by vacant land.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1923.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18133

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER, PLAIN AND OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Anchorage" 2nd Floor Strand Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, marble and plain topped tables and teapoys, English Chesterfield suite, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures teak wood and English cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table and chair, electric table and ceiling fans, regulators open carved blackwood drawing room suite, 10 pieces, carved pier tables, chiffoniers, glass show cases, ice box etc.

The property of Capt. A. F. W. Hitchings, of B. I. S. N. Co. proceeding home

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1923.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC TEAK AND BLACKWOOD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, STRONG SAFES, WALL CLOCKS, ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, 23rd November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MOOSA BROS., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in "Yusuf" Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

Double mirror door almirah, chest of drawers, revolving book stand, soiled linen basket, dinner waggon, drawing room sofas and chairs, meatsafe, iron beds, teapoys, dining table, office tables, strong safes size, 26" by 20" soda glasses, dinner sets, set of Chesterfield sofa and chairs, wall clocks, electric table lamps, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1923

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT "KRISHNA NIVAS" ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich high class made to order furniture by Messrs. Benjamin, Wimbridge Roberts, and others, Blackwood carved round dining table, dining room chairs, full sized cabinet sofas, one German make Semi grand Piano, His Master's Voice cabinet Gramophone with records, rich chesterfield suites, sofas and chairs, one flat roll top writing table, one Oliver typewriter almost new, one Steel safe, Rich wall cabinets, Black wood carved double wooden bedsteads, Mirror and panelled almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, Swinging beads with brass fittings, full sized glass partition screens, book cases Ladies writing tables, bent wood chairs, Rich glass, Crockery, and plated ware.

ONE FIAT SEVEN SEATER MOTOR CAR, with all accessories, in running order. Property is on view and Catalogues will be published

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 25th November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Chawpati near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Cane-seated sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, vases, electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, roll top tables, meat safes, one Austrian double door iron safe on stand, perambulator, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, DADAR, AND (PROPERTIES AT EKSAR AND POISAR (DIST. THANA).

SUIT No. 2309 of 1919—Jagannath Madonji and others v/s. Laxmibai widow of Pandurang Madonji and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire Receiver in pursuance to the directions contained in the consent Decree and the Decretal order of Reference date 9 March 1922 and the consent Decree dated 13th April, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property Lot No. I at Lady Jamsedji Road Dadar and Lot Nos. II and III being properties at Eksar and Poisar respectively will be sold at the premises of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., No. 120 Apollo Street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I.—Property at Lady Jamsedji Road Dadar on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.-

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar Lady Jamsedji Road Bombay admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236 New No. 1/3903 Old Survey No. 2/273 and New Survey No. 2/1432 and standing in the name of Anandrao Pandurang Ambre and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4194 (1) Street No. 555 Hansali Tank Road and bounded on the North by Lady Jamsedji Road, on the South by the property of Anandrao Pandurang Ambre, on the East by the property of Dr. M. A. Misquita, and on the West by the Moity of the common passage kept for the use of the occupiers of the Plots A. and B. Lot II and III. The properties at Eksar and Poisar on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at auctioneer's rooms No. 120 Apollo Street Fort.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land at the Khoti Village of Eksar, Taluka Salsett, Dist. Thana Sub-District Bandra bearing, Survey No. 169 Patty (rice) land Pot No. 1 area 3/ assessment 20-2-0 Kharif.

Survey No. 169 Varkas (grass) Falai No. I area 0/36 assessment 2-0-0 Varkas bounded on the East by land comprised in Survey No. 171 belonging to Chhabildas Lallubhai owner of Eksar Village, on the West Road to Mandapeshwer and the that land comprised in Pot No. 2/3 belonging to Sokabai, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 170 belonging to Ranchhoddas and others, and on the North by land bearing Pot No. 4 belonging to Palekar and the boundary of Mandapeshwar.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land at Village Poisar, Taluka Salsette Dist. Thana Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Survey No. 89—Pot 2—admeasuring about 636 yards. The assessment of the said land is-0-11-0 and bounded on the East by Godbunder Road, on the West, South, and North by other land of the said Pot. No 1—belonging to Mukund Keshav Mistry Bhandari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned..

AUCTION SALE OF BLUEMELS PUMPS, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Truth & Co. of Poona.

1 case containing Bluemel's pumps (per Austin Payton & Co.).

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 874 of 1923 (Dadyba v. Bhagwandas).

1 Godrej Safe, wooden stands, and Mehta boxes etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 160 of 1921—(Shirinbai v. Aminabai) one glass door cupboard, Godrej safe with stand (broken) silver ornaments such as—sleeve buttons, chains, silver bedy. kadas, pearl nose ring, earing etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, WALKESHWAR ROAD FACING SEA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ahmedally Mulla Abdeally Tapia the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 18th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, and New No. 2128 and Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7293 and in the Books of the Municipality under D Ward No. 2496 (2E) and Street No. 433 (E) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Malabar Hill on the West by the property of the Collector of Bombay on the North by Plot No. 3 of Vazir Hall and on the South by the Plot No. 1 of Ezekiel M. Kotia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Solicitor at Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME

"JOCKEY OF DEATH"

Cinema Film Drama in 5 Reels together with

BOXING CONTESTS.

Film of two reels.

Cinema Shows only Twice To-day and To-morrow Friday at 5-15 and 7 p. m. (S. T.)

ORDINARY RATES.

FOR FEW DAYS ONLY

THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES

CHEFALO AND PALERMO CO

in their Merry and Bright shows at the Novelty Cinema by special request.

Only One Show Every Night at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Prices of Admission Excluding Tax; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1-8 Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

WILLIAM HEUGHAN

The Renowned Scottish Baritone.

Cinema at 6-30 p. m.

"JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"MAY MURRAY" in PEACOCK ALLEY

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"OTHELLO" and "THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

IMPERIAL

presents

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

SATI—NARMADA

The most powerful story produced by Kohinoor Film Co. in 9 Reels. Don't miss to SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

on

Sat. 24th Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)

Sun. 25th Nov. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)

ASHA-NIRASHA.

Manager,

G. N. MANDALI.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

AMRAOTI:—GANESH THEATRE

Saturday 24th Nov. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

MANAPAMAN.

Monday 26th Nov. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

SHARADA.

Wednesday 28th Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

HACHA—MULACHA BAP.

Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

SANNYASHACHA—SAMSAR.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, November 22.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

1608-22—Sabnis G and S, Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Kurtha, Ahmed Haji Ismail and others, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2434-23—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Keshavlal Ayeshabai M B Chothia and Co.

4140-23—Madhovji and Co, Moghibai, Liladhar Morarji and others.

2484-24—Shah and Ch, Dhanji Vallabhji and anr, Cowasji Framji and Co, and anr. Mulla and M.

2218-23—Motichand and D. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd Habib Tar Mahomed Mulla and M.

754-23—Pandia and Co, Ramji Thaisi, Javat Hansraj and anr, Parelkar and M.

2709-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Ramkrishna Hareshwar Pandit A B DeMonte, Madhavji and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT

T and I J Re Parbati, widow, 20-20 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Jenesre widow, Suraswatibai widow, Jamshedji K and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

5351-22—Payne and Co The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Nanakchand Nathmal and anr. Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

313-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harnandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J, Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S.

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyandas Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Lalloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co. Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suit).

3134-23—Amarchand and M, Motichand Vastachand, Soni Mavji Pitamber and others, Jhavery and Co.

3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gaffar Kalani, Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and others.

SHORT CAUSE.

1948-22—Dastur and Co. Sardarsing Umraosing, Mithanlal Umraosing and others, Crawford B and Co, Dubash and Co.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Muncherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Manibhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dagiba Dhondeo.

3820-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Bala shanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel. M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

2777-21—Jehangir and S, Balchand Mahadeo, Jabuji and anr, Hillson and Knox, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1587-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas, Sampsingh Dialsingh, Dubash and Co.

3166-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Tyebally Essaji Harianwalla, Jehangir and S.

LONG CAUSES.

1487-21—Dubash and Co, Brijlal Gorakhram Bagadra v Hurnandraj Baijnath Madhawji and Co.

1242-21—Madhowji and Co, Krishna Mulchand Kapur v Nilchand, Thakoredas and D.

1201-21—Mulji and Th. Diwanchand and Co, v The Secretary of State for India, J C O Bowen.

2330-21—Mulla and M. Macharalla Ramanna v Pubha Balkishtya, Mulji Th and Co.

2816-21—Mehta L and Co, Hemraj Amarsy v Karamchand Jugjiwan and another Manubhai and Co.

2820-21—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Craigie B and C.

2858-21—Pandia and Co, Tribhowwandas Ratanji v Haridas Walji and Co. Ferreira and V.

2862-21—Mulla and M, Chhotalal Lalubhai v Keshavlal Punjabhai Mehta L and Co.

2591-21—Judiah and S Meghji Meorji v Tyebally Kamrudin, Merwanji K and Co.

2744-21—Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersy Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co,, Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

2778-21—Amin and D, Bai Shirinbai Dhanjishaw Dhondy and anr, Bai Meherbai widow and other. Wadia G and Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

670-23—Keharas and Co—Burjorji Nanabhai Marshall Utamchand Raghavji—Mulji T and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

In Quadrangular cricket at Nagpur, the overnight players Collet and Carter resumed batting today. The crowd was big like yesterday. Carter was caught at the point by Durgayya adding no score to his side. Digby joined Collet. They both made a good stand and runs went up freely to 61 when Collet was bowled. He made the highest score of 26 runs. The Europeans followed, Byrde and Leatham opened batting. The latter was caught by Narsingrao at the point, his score being nil. Pollock joined Byrde and between them they were showing stand when unfortunately the skipper got hurt on the wrist. He could not play as desired and was bowled out by Naidu, the score being 16-2-6. Capt Gaden was next in. Hindus changed bowlers and Gaden was bowled by R. K. Rao when he made 13 runs. Col. Murray and Pollock were batting when the time was called for lunch the scores 59 for 3 wickets.

The match between Hindus and the Europeans concluded. His Excellency the Governor was present. The large crowd was not disappointed and witnessed a good game today. The Europeans in the second innings scored 229. Pollock who went in third played a beautiful game, scored 91 and was undefeated till the last. During this innings Naidu sprained his ankle and was unable to bowl further. Captain Gaden took his place as a substitute Hindus followed requiring 29 runs to win. Narsing Rao and Bhide opening, Raja Bahadur of Sarangarh filled the place of Byrde, the skipper of the Europeans who sprained his wrist as substitute. Fine bowling was witnessed and Digby secured the wickets in three consecutive balls and thus making the hat trick. Hindus made 30 runs at the cost of 4 wickets and thus won by 6 wickets and 2 runs.

EUROPEANS' 2ND INNINGS.

F. A. Byrde b Naidu, 6; Capt. Leatham c Narsingrao b Naidu, 0; R. Pollock not out, 91; Captain Gaden b Rao, 13; Col. Murray b Durgayya, 31; Sgt. Collett c Manick Rao b Durgayya, 9; A. W. Forbes b Joshi, 5; A. C. Mayberry 1. b.w. Razdan, 21; V. A. S. Stow b Manick Rao, 27; Rev. Carter c Bhide b Razah Bahadurs, 6; Corpl. Digby c Bhide b Chaube, 2; Extras, 18. Total 229.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an anger-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other bopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

MY DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have been taking the pills and using the liniment according to your instruction. The medicine has improved my appetite and vitality. So would you please send me at your earliest convenience per V. P. P. one bottle of liniment and three bottles of pills as before?

Yours faithfully,
A. C. BOSEMAN, Agra.

MY DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your V. P. P. to hand. The medicine was very effective. Please send me by V. P. P. two more phials of the same medicine (Pills) and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. SUBRAMAMA
WAZIRABAD.

Dear Sh. GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicines were received by me a few days back. They appear to give me relief to some extent. I wonder how a layman like you have prepared such medicines. I request you to send me another two phials of pills by V. P.P. to my address.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. MUKERJI,
JUBBULPORE (C. P.)

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has given me some relief. So kindly send me a complete box and oblige

Yours faithfully,
FARZAND ALI KANOJ.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St. 73, LAHORE.

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[SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m	ft. in		Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	27	1 17	28 4		27	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 11			18 38	16 8
W.	21	9 45	28 1		21	3 52	19 3
		22 36	27 4			15 55	18 1
Th.	22	10 19	26 3		22	4 28	19 8
		23 9	27 11			16 25	16 2
F.	23	10 50	26 5		23	5 1	19 6
		32 42	28 4			16 55	16 4
Sat	..	..	..		..	..	..
S.	25	0 14	28 6		25	6 10	19 1
		11 54	26 5			17 56	16 1
M	26	0 46	28 7		26	6 48	19 3
		12 29	26 3			18 27	16 3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.901 inches
Temperature of Air	76.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew Point	66.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	73 % "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.5 "
Minimum do do	70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ESE, NW, N, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 122
Fall of Rain	" "
Tota. fall during month	" "
do. do. year	" "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	" "

From farther information received the damage to the railway line appears to be more serious than at first anticipated. Breaches of heavy embankments have occurred at several places between Berhampore and Jadupudu extending to 300 feet in length and 20 feet in depth. The telegraphic communication beyond Ichapuram is still interrupted and no information is available of the state of line up to Waltair. The rain has ceased and repairs are in progress. It is anticipated that through communication cannot be restored for some days.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 590.
ITALY—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 80.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.80.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Market.

	London, Nov. 20
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 1/32 Unsettled.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4 Quiet

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 21. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	239
Japan	158
Singapore	167

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov. 20
Rates	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
" " 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver—China banks Selling-Quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris	
" " " " Germany	18,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	100,85
Stockholm	18.50
Christiania	
Amsterdam	29.71
Switzerland	11.53
Belgium	25.01
Athens 95.45 not received	Yesterdays ,,

London, Nov. 19.

Cuban Sugar F/M Seller	23/3

New York Nov, 20.

Demand Bills	4.33.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 20.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 7/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 6 per cent	25 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 20.

unding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 83
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4

London, Nov. 20.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 13/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	114

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26/6/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/6/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/7/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/7/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/12/0.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Bar gold ready s. 95-4
Silver ready d 33-4
Silver forward d. 32-14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Market closed with sellers, at to-day's price, China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Ready:—23—6—9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—7—6	—	25—6—9	25— 6—9
Magsar	25—7—0	—	25—6—6	25— 6—6

Teji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—7—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Ready:—79—6—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—10—0	..	79— 6—0	79— 6—0
Magsar	79—13—0	..	79—11—0	79—11—0

Teji Mandi
Kartak 0—10—0
Magsar 2— 2—0
Tone—Market Quite.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 62/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/1.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs 106/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

	London, Nov. 20
Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

21st Nov. 1923.

A further advance of 11 to 18 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 12 points down. The market declined on some long liquidation.

Prices in America still continue to advance and the general belief is that they will have to rise further owing to the shortage of supplies. Under these circumstances and taking into consideration the fact that Japan shows every indication of being a serious buyer we judge that the chances in favour of a decline in the near future are remote and therefore think it dangerous to operate on the short side.

Forward business in our market is still temporarily closed but we expect that trading will commence shortly. A suggestion has been brought forward that maximum prices should be fixed by the East India Cotton Association, but we fail to see how this can possibly be done, as the rise in values is a natural outcome of the strong statistical position and is not in any way due to speculation.

An urgent general meeting of the East India Cotton Association has been summoned this evening to consider the representation made to the Board by a deputation of the leading Marwari brokers in connection with the present situation, and we await the result of this meeting.

Our market for ready cotton remained firm yesterday, and Exporters were willing to pay full prices for nice ready lots—and for November/December deliveries.

	Liverpool, Nov, 20 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" Imports	..

EGYPTION FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans spot 20.62 quiet.
Egypian F. G. F. Sakel's 24 75

New York 11 a. m.	Jan.	34.33
(As known in Liverpool at	Mar.	34.56
closing time.)	May	24.68
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct.	24.28
	Jan.	34.43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 21. To-day's Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.31 +02
Feb.	..
Mar.	20.12 +01
April	..
May	19.87 +01
June	..
July	19.40 +06
Aug.	18.47 + 1
Sept.	18.12 ..
Oct.	.. +01
Nov.	20.31 +05
Egyptions Jan.	.. ..
Mar.	23.75 ..
May.	24.00
	23.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 20 Today's Prices.
November	20.39—12
December	20.29—11
January	20.18—11
February	20.07—12
March	19.99—12
April	19.87—12
May	19.77—09
June	19.52—11
July	19.28—06
August	18.34—12
September	18.04—07
October	16.24—02
November	15.99—01

Tone:—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov, 20.
M. G. Bengal Good,	13.20
" " Fully Good	13.55
" " Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.10
" " Fully Good	14.60
" " Fine	15.10
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
" " Fully Good	17.10
" " Fine	17.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
" " Fully Good	13.45
" " Fine	13.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Nov. 19. To-day's Price.
Nov.	23.00 +15
Dec.	23.50 +30
Jan.	23.50 +35
Feb.	23.65 +34
Mar.	23.65 +35
April	23.50 +37
May	23.50 +35
June	23.73 +36
July	23.75 +35
Aug.	23.75 +35
Sept.	23.75 +35
Oct.	23.40 +50
Nov.	22.10 +50

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 20 To-day's Prior.
Nov.	23 49 - 01
Dec.	23 57 +05
Jan.	23 65 +17
Feb.	23.72 +15
Mar.	24.80 +17
April	24.80 +15
May	23 85 +10
June	23.83 + 15
July	23.88 +15
Aug.	23.88 +13
Sept.	23.88 +13
Oct.	23.42 +03
Nov.	22.10 unchngd

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Strong with persistent demand.

Yarns:—Dearer with larger business.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	55,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " Continent	..
" " New York	..
Futures at New York, Jan.	34.32 +07
" " " Mar.	34.58 +13
" " " May.	34.68 +18
" " " July.	34.20 +10
Spot Cotton at New York	35.25 +05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.25 +25
Futures, " Jan.	34.36 + 19
" " Mar.	34.47 + 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	11—
Silver foreign mined	63 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 20.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York, Jan.	34.32 + 7
Mar.	34.58 +13
May	34.73 +18
July	34.20 +10

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool Jan.	20.18—11
Mar.	19.99—12
May.	19.77— 9
July	19.28— 6

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 20.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	44/
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	42/
AUSTRALIAN N/D Selleres Firm	46/
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	30/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. N/D Buyers Firm	44/
Tone—	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 20.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold N/D Paid	£ 18 3/4
LINSEED Argentine D/ Paid	£ 19 7/8
" J/F Paid	" 17 15/16
LINSEED Dombay nominal	
Cotton Seed Bombay sound delivered per ton.	
Buyers	£ 93/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 19

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black	69 0 0	14 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	..
Mowrasced	9 0 0	9 6 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 9 3	..
Linseed, April/May	13 7 6	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 0 0	..

METALS.

London, Nov. 20.

TIN BLOCK	221 1/2
English best Selected Copper	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 1/16
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 21. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 21 Rs a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	72 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass, M 3/4 to 1		72 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LINSEED.

London, Nov 20

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Sellers	22 3/4
Tone—Firm and dearer.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net December Sellers	4 1/9
" Jan./Apl Sellers	38/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Nov-Dec.	14 1/2
Tone—Dull	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S S City of Marseilles, Nov. 21. Henderson, Southampton.
S S Malacca Maru, Jain, Kobe.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Urbino, Jackson, Hull.
S S Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Thatcham Hall for Liverpool.
S S Malacca Maru:—The N Y K steamer Malacca Maru, 3210 tons, Captain M Jain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.
S S Urbino:—The J F Company's steamer Urbino, 3212 tons, Captain W H Jackson, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.
S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 3171 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Delta 4780 London 24/11 M M & Co.
5 Altai Maru 4347 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Castelia 4983 L'pool 22/11 Graham & Co.
7 Margha 5391, K'chi N F, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
Overside 12 Revati 250 Bhavnagar 21/11, B S N & Co.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
15 Somersetshire 4529 Hull, N F T M & Co.
17 Kentucky 4673, Calcutta 23/11, W and A. Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/11, O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora 1878 P F. 22/11 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 23/11 M M & Co.
8 Nurjehan 3379 Calcutta 21/11 T M & Co.
10 & 11 C/ Genoa 3865 N F, 25/11, K N and Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.
16 Acera 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon 22/11 M M & Co.
D & E Chanda 3941 N F N F, M M & Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar, N F, R E Collin & Co.
N Urbino 3212 Karachi, 21/11 J F & Co.
P Trafford Hall 3437 N F N F, K N & Co.
O Champavati 320 N F, N F B S N & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agents P and O. S N Co.

Dongala due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent I S N Co.

Margua due about 18th November, Agents I S N Co.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Trafford Hall due about 19th November Agent K N Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.

Clan Ranold due about 22nd November, Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.

Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.

Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Agent, Volkart Bros.

Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent P and A. Graham Co.

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.

Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lamo Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

21-11-1923.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—1200 cwt. Lin. seed cake, N V Vilamohamed; 26 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Delta for London.—200 lbs. embroidery, Cox's Shipping Agency; 356 lbs. Wearing apparel, Cox's Shipping Agency; 5 cwt. cotton and woolen carpets, M H Sadak Lurl; 20 bales sheep skins, K Esmail; 22 cwt. woollen carpets, Amin Aziz; 300 cwt mixed vomica, E Virji; 6 bundles lamb skins, H A M Ghawali; 9 bales Cow hides, L Tharia; 6 bales Skins tanned, J Shariff; 7 bundles Skins K B H Karimbux.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp:—1000 tons Manganese ore, Shirajpore Syndicate Ltd.

S S Cristofels for Copenhagen:—50 bales Akund cotton, T Luximdas.

S S Cristofel sfor Hamburg:—220 bales city. cotton, B Karsandas; 26 cwt M O Pearl shell, A H Mawji; 2 cwt instantine raw, R Behram; 65 cwt Caisins, B Ramnaran; 2200 cwt ground nut cakes L Ebrahimji; 210 bales Ind. cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 183 bales cotton fly, B Meyer.

S S Cristofels for Rotterdam:—336 bales Ind. cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Cristofels for Antwerp:—125 bales cotton fly, C Piraj; 110 bales cotton fly, B Karsandas; 150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for Anwerp:—560 tons Manganese ore, Shivraj Syndicate Ltd; 2000 cwt. linseed, L D Sassoon; 2250 tons Manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1066 bales cotton fly, E Meyer; 258 bales Hemp, B Meyer; 32 bales cotton raw, H M Mehta.

S S Margha for Hamberg.—155 bales cotton fly H E Boice.

S S Anglo Columbian for Dunkirk:—500 tons Manganese ore, Cox's Shipping;

S S Urlana for Genoa:—1000 tons Manganese ore, Cox's Shipping; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt caster seed, Volkart Bros. 3000 cwt Rape seed Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya Maru for Hongkong:—20 cwt khismis, Sorabji Dosabhoy; 646 cwt gum oli. banum, R Jamalbhoy.

S S Himalaya Maru for Singapore:—8 cwt. khismiss S Dosabhoy.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe.—100 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha; 700 bales Ind. cotton raw C K Kaisha; 75 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Manilal; 22 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Fathially.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Japan C Tracing; 55 bales Ind. cotton, Viraham Bros.; 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, J A Beghle.

S S Pilsna for Venice.—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, Toyo M. Kaisha; 275 bales Ind. cotton raw, Viraham Bros.; 116 bales Ind. cotton raw J A Beghle.

IMPORTS.

November 21.

S S Bandra from Basrah. Agents B I S N Co.:—6688 bags wet dates, 1141 bags wheat, 630 Nos. old iron, 110 bundles scrap copper, 149 bundles scrap brass.

From Bushire:—236 bags gum, 1 case lin seed, 29 bags almonds, 47 bags almond kernels, 341 jottas wet dates.

From Dubai:—14 tins Pearls.

From Bunder Abass:—24 bags dry dates, 48 jottas Assefotida, 206 bags raisins, 65 bags Figs, 1 bundle carpets, 12 bags pistoes.

From Jask:—788 bags potatoes.

From Muscat:—8 bundles specie, 1572 bags dry dates, 152 cases 658 Pieces wet dates, 271 crates pomgranets.

From Charbar:—99 bundles saffi mats.

From Gwader:—200 bundles saffi mats, 18 bundles salted fish.

From Pamci:—45 bundles mats

From Vetawai:—1 bag dry dates.

S S Urlana from Rangoon. Agents B I S N Co.:—8371 bags Rice 2703 teak square cud. 86247 pieces Teak scantling 15144 bundles teak scantling 1062 pieces Long scantling 388 bundles Long scantling, 3092 bundles Teak Tea board, 524 pieces teak Tea board, 118 pieces teak posts, 1800 bundles teak battens. 2238 pieces teak deck, 2721 pieces teak planks 232 cases Cutch, 4 cases Cigars, 8 drums dry Aniline Dyes, 135 bundles old gunnies, 13 bundles tarpolins, 3 cases lamp ware.

From Colombo:—84 cases wine, 6 cases cognac; 56 cases champagne, 67 bales coke, 6 cases Eau de Vie.

From Tuticorin—15 bundles mats.

COLOUR-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 135 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 130 per lb.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Con. Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachit Green Rs. 4 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/0/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Re. 0/12/0 per lb.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 21.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 20. 1923.

Cotton	1034	Bales
Wheat	7276	Cwts.
Linseed	52 7	"
Rape, etc	326	"
Gingellyseed	38¼	"
Poppyseed	48	"
Groundnuts	1431	"
Castorseed	598	"
Rice	3645	"
Myrabollams	3631	"
Cottonseed	6532	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2137	"
Jawar	1630	"
Masur	70	"
Barley	48	"
Bajri	870	
Coal	1293	Tons.

MAHARASHTRA VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

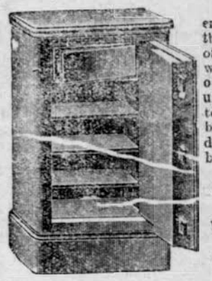
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 20.

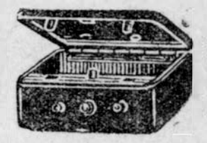
A meeting of the reception committee of the Maharastra Volunteers' Conference met yesterday and Sit. Ramkrishna Maharaj was elected as the Chairman. Membership fee is Rs. 2 and is open to all. Maharastra districts Conference opens at Khadi Karyalaya, Ahmednagar. Vir Wamanrao will preside. Drs. Hardikar and Savarkar, Sjts. Shivrampant Paranjpye, Chintamanrao Vaidya will attend. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sit. Gangadharrao Deshpande are also expected to attend. Preliminary work is going on vigorously. All Maharastra volunteers are cordially requested to attend.

12-HOUR SERVICE.
F. C. Whitten & Co.
Drawing & Surveying Instruments
PAY US A VISIT !
YUSUF BLDGS., CHURCHGATE ST

PREMIUM BONDS.
ALEX. BRAULT
Established at Calcutta since 1883.
7-1 Wellesley Place., Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923.
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET Posted free on application
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
300,000 Combinations in each Lock.



These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.
Different sizes in stock.
Write for Price List
3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes.
300,000 Combination.



Rs
9½ ins. long 70
11½ " 90
13½ " 100
Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah.
Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes.
Without Bottom Plate.
9½ ins, long Rs. 60
11½ " " 70
13½ " " 80.
with 2 Keys Spring Lock.
Bottom Plate Rs. 10 extra.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

CELEBRATION IN NAIROBI AND OTHER PLACES.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has received the following telegrams:—

"Nairobi (Africa); To Khilafat, Bombay. Acting on instructions from Messrs. Mohamed, Shaukat, Ansari by cable Muslims of Kenya and Uganda observed 16th November, offering prayers for the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

SAIDHASAN, President.
Muslim Association."

"Moghalsarai, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

Moghalsarai Muslims prayed for Mustafa Kemal's speedy recovery resolved to carry Khilafat agitation till the Jazirat-ul-Arab is free from non-Muslim control.

MOHAMMEDISHAQ."

"Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

The Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was observed here yesterday. All Muslims assembled in the local mosque, offered prayers for the release of the Jazirat-ul-Arab from foreign control and passed resolution accordingly.

SECRETARY,
Khilafat Committee, Kumta."

"We are ready to accept the conditions about the Jazirat-ul-Arab see letter.

SULTAN ABDULQADIR.
Poreyar (Tanjore)."

"The Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was celebrated and resolution passed supporting the Central Khilafat Committee.

Secretary, Khilafat Committee,
Uthamapalaiyam,
Madura."

"Muslims assembled after *Jumma* resolved expressing determination to continue the Khilafat struggle until the Jazirat-ul-Arab is freed from non-Muslim control and brought under direct control of the Khalifa.

Khilafat Committee,
Tennevelly."

Celebrated the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day at Kayenjulam praying for complete freedom the Jazirat-ul-Arab establishing the Khilafat previous style, ready for possible help.

T. M. ABDULKADIR.
for Muslim Association,
Kayenjulam."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re. Cow protection, under the presidency of Sir H .C. Adenwala, 6 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.
Monthly Social of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Fiscal Reform League 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

FRIDAY, November 23.

P and O Mail Steamer "Maloja," with English Mails of 8th instant expected at 9 a.m.
The Indian Bar Committee assembles.
Reception at Government House.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

S. S. "Delta" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Grand Charity Concert organized by Members and Friends of the Female Industrial Society, Bombay, in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 4-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.
The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) ..	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ..	12 11	14 15
Poona Express	19 15	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 22 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 24 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 25 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 27 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 28 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 53m. Sunset 6h 0m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Vizagapatam and neighbouring places are subject to serious delay and can be accepted only at sender's risk.

GIRGAON DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office.

AN "ANNAKOOT".

In Ranchorji's temple at the foot of Babulnath, there will be an "Annakoot" to-morrow (Friday) between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Scrutineers specially appointed have declared Mr. Oosman Sobani as duly elected member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from E Ward in place of Mr. H. J. Trivedi, resigned.

"HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Bombay Mr. M. R. Bade, B.A.B.Sc., will deliver a Lantern lecture on "Human Physiology" at the Dorabji's Chawls (Tardev) at 8 p.m. to-day (Thursday). All interested are cordially invited to attend.

CURRIMBHOY AND MAHOMEDBHOY MILLS WORKS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Institute a meeting of the representatives of the workmen and management of the above mills works committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Godown of the mills to consider suggestions and complaints of the workmen of the said mills. Mr. W. Harrop, manager of the mills will preside.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—
The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee will meet at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Committee Room, Secretariat. The agenda will be the oral evidence of Mr. B. F. Madon. The public will be admitted so far as the limited accommodation will allow, and the Press will be admitted on the understanding that if it is desired to take evidence in camera the Reporters will withdraw.

INDIA'S EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Dr. Robert E. Hume, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of the History of Religions, Columbia University, New York, will deliver the concluding Lecture of his course of lectures on "India's Early Religious History" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Mystical Hinduism of the Bhagvad Gita." The lecture is open to the public.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

A fairly large crowd assembled at the Skating Rink last night to see a series of boxing matches arranged by Mr. Albert Fleming, the chief attraction being the Inter-national contest of 10 rounds between Edgar Brightie (8st. 11lb.) the Pantam-weight champion of India and belt-holder and Filipino Kid Castro (7st. 9lb.) from Manila. There were seven events on the card of which five were 4 round bouts one of six round and the Inter-national contest. A fuller report will be published to-morrow.

ANGLO SAXON EXPLOITATION

BOMBAY'S BOLD-OPPOSITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we know:
(1) Why the Associated Chambers of Commerce have decided to hold their first session in *Bombay?*
(2) Why have they selected the *first* week of December for their meeting?
(3) Why three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council have consented to come all the way to Bombay to attend the function?
(4) Why three members of the Bombay Government have agreed to be present?
(5) And why is the heavily engaged Governor of Bombay invited to open the said session?
(6) Are not people imposing too much on the Governor? You, Mr. Editor, have acclaimed him as a great student of Turkish language, people and politics. Captain Gladstone Solomon claims him as a patron of Indian Art. Sir Lawless Hepper paints him as a great engineer. Some education ists try to portray him as an expert in their line. And now the Associated Chambers of Commerce are trying to get him in for opening their session! Surely, H. E. does not claim to be the master of all trades.
(7) But, Sir, does H. E. know, what we Indians think of the so-called Chambers of Commerce?
(8) Are they not constituted principally by British traders in India for protecting their *own* interests?
(9) Are they not opposed to any Reform in India?
(10) Have not these Chambers proved to be the centres of India's exploitation?
(11) Have they not shown open hostility to India's economic interests? ?
(12) And what is the Associated Chambers of Commerce, but a strong, compact, united body carrying a high sounding name, but determined to thwart India's interests at all costs? That is the Indian view; that is the Indian sentiment; that is the Indian attitude. Does H. E. know about these?
(13) And what is Bombay's response to the invitation of the President to attend the session? No, thank you! Why, pray, why this courteous No, we shall see to-morrow. Meanwhile we say, bravo Bombay for your legitimate and honorable Non-co-operation. Will H. E. review his position in this connection?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Owing to the retirement from the Ring of "Joe" Beckett, the fight which takes place to-morrow at Albert Hall between Frank Goddard and Jack Bloomfield will be for the Heavy-weight Championship of Britain.

"Ernie" Rice meets Harry Mason, the holder of the Light-weight Championship of Europe and of Britain.—Reuter.

New York.—In a fifteen rounds heavy weight championship Kid Norfolk, an American Negro Senegalese, battled Siki on point after a slashing spectacular battle. Although obviously not in best condition Siki fought gamely and aggressively. Norfolk, however, assimilated opponent's savage attacks, meanwhile keeping up withering onslaught that frequently had put Siki in distress. Siki was bleeding profusely from mouth, eyes, and nose.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Manchester Handicap betting:—9/2 Ceylonese, 7/1 Moabite, 8/1 London Cry and Sun Charmer, 10/1 Little Marten, 100/8 Puttenden, 100/7 Harpenden and Orpi.—Reuter.

THE PROBABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Manchester November Probables:—
Bessema (—); Puttenden (Childs); Norseman (Hulme); Ceylonese (Frank Bullock); Harpenden (Elliott); London Cry (Wragg); Carpathus (—); Miwain (Richards); Moabite (T. Weston); Little Marten (—); Sunchar-mer (Donoghue); Orpi (Thwaites); Toughless (Beary); Elobeid (Green); Sanhedrim (—Jones); Perfectus (Perryman) and Oldnic (H. Leach.)—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

U.P. ASSOCIATIONS' EVIDENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The Public Services Commission arrived here to-day and assembles at 10-30 tomorrow in the Muir Central College. The Commission will first hear the representatives of various Services Associations in the province and public witnesses will be examined later. It is realised that the witnesses in these provinces had a short notice and that the political leaders are occupied with election contests. The first witness to be examined tomorrow will be the representative of the Association of European Govt. Servants (U.P. Branch) His evidence will be in public, but the next important witness on behalf of the U. P. Indian Civil Service Association will, according to provisional arrangements, be examined in camera at noon. The two Associations have already submitted lengthy written statements on the questionaires issued by the Commission. On the 23rd November the views of three more associations represented will be United Provinces Branch of Indian Police Association at 10.30 a.m., the Civil Engineers Association at 11-15 and the United Provinces Forests Association at noon. The programme for Saturday has not yet been fixed.

As Commissioner Lala Rangi Lal is still indisposed there was again no hearing in the O'Dywer Nair case. It is understood that evidence will be recorded at the house of the Commissioner when further defence witnesses will be examined. The Commissioner will record evidence in Lahore for about ten days more and the evidence at Amritsar is expected to begin on the 3rd December.—(A P.)

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE.

MEETING IN INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

The first General Meeting of the Fiscal Reform League will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (instead of at 6 p.m. as announced in some papers) at the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau to adopt the Constitution and elect the office-bearers.

The following are the draft rules and regulations that will be placed before the meeting for adoption:—

1. This Association shall be called The Fiscal Reform League, India.
2. The League shall have its head-office in Bombay, with provincial branches all over India in the principal industrial and commercial centres of India.
3. The object of this league shall be to bring about such changes in the Fiscal Policy of the country as to secure the utmost encouragement and protection for every suitable Indian Industry, with due regard to the interests of labour and the furtherance of the economic interests of the country at large, and with that aim in view, it shall, among other things:—
(a) Educate public opinion in every possible manner,
(b) Provide expert help, wherever possible, for suitable specific industries for preparing and presenting their individual cases for encouragement and protection.
(c) Take measures to combat in every case brought to the notice of the League any misrepresentation or mis-statement of the Indian position by interested parties in India or abroad.
(d) Suggest and put forward concrete, constructive proposals for the consideration of the Indian Legislature for the general reform of the Indian Fiscal Policy, as well as for each particular case that might be included in the Customs Tariff Schedule for special treatment, with a full statement of the case for such special Protective treatment.
(e) And do everything that may be considered necessary or advisable by the Executive Committee of the Fiscal Reform League from time to time for the achievement of the main object and end in view.
4. The members of the League shall consist of three classes viz:—Patrons, Life Members and Ordinary Members.
(a) Every individual, firm, or Joint-Stock Company interested in the industrial development of India shall be eligible for membership of the League.
(c) Any individual firm or Company desiring to be a member of the League shall be proposed and seconded by two at least of the existing members, and on payment of the prescribed fees, and if duly accepted by the Executive Council of the League, shall be declared to be a member of the League.

SUBSCRIPTION.

5. (a) The entrance fee for Ordinary Members shall be Rs. 25.
(b) The annual subscription for ordinary members shall be Rs. 25 for individual members, and for firms as well as companies it shall be Rs. 100, subject to the condition that no entrance fee shall be charged for members enrolled in the first 3 months.
(c) The composite subscription for the patrons shall be Rs. 1,000, the composite subscription for life-members shall be Rs. 500.
6. It shall be competent for the League to receive and accept from members as well as non-members, any sums by way of donations, whether specifically ear-marked or not.

CONSTITUTION.

7. (a) The League shall consist of a President and all the members of every class as defined above. Each member shall have one vote at the general meetings of the League. No voting by proxy shall be allowed.
(b) The administration of the League shall be conducted by an Executive Council of the League. This Council shall consist of a Chairman, 2 Secretaries, Treasurer and 11 members of the Council duly elected at the Annual General Meeting of the League.
(c) For the valid transaction of the business of the League a quorum of 20 members (or 1/10th of the membership whichever is less) shall be required to be present at a general meeting of the League; and, likewise a quorum of 5 members of the Executive Council shall be required to be present at any meeting of that body.
8. There shall be at least one general meeting of the League every year for the purpose of electing office-bearers, passing the accounts of the League and reviewing the general activities of the League during the period. Any other General Meeting of the League may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Council of the League, or in response to a requisition signed by at least one-tenth of the membership (or 20 members, whichever is the lower number,) of the League and forwarded with due notice to the Executive Council of the League.
9. These rules and regulations as well as the general constitution of the League may be altered or added to or amended at any ordinary general meeting of the League, provided that one month's notice is given before hand to the Executive Council of the League for circulation among the Members. And provided that no change in the aims and objects and functions (Rule 11b) of the League shall be made except with the approval of a 3/4 majority of the total members present or represented at the general meeting of the League specially called for purpose.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully gone through the report as published in your paper of the debate in the Corporation on the address to be given to the incoming Governor. Nowhere in the report have I come across the words "loud laughter" or even simple "laughter." Why so? Mrs. Hodgkinson characterises the debate on the address as "amusing"; but your reporter does not tell us at what place exactly it was that Mrs. Hodgkinson laughed, or smiled.

I was astonished to read of Mr. P. J. Murzban taking part in this particular debate. For this gentleman, if I mistake not, had made himself conspicuous by his absence from all the meetings in which was discussed the address to the Governor who is now leaving us in a flood of tears—of joy. Mr. Murzban talks of the "hospitable instincts of the Indians." As he is a Parsi he surely knows of the warm hospitality shown to his forefathers by the Indians, and he kindly repays them—the other way. —Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE.

A Fancy Fair and Sale of Work will be held under the patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and the Hon. Lady Lloyd, at the School grounds on Friday, 30th instant and Saturday 1st December commencing at 4-30 p.m. Lady Hayward will be present and declare the Fair open. The principal Stall Holders are:—Mrs. Frank Nelson, Miss Bahadurjee, Miss Adenwalla Mrs. Davidson, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Cursetjee, Mr J A Larkaka and Mrs. Hodgkinson.

TO CHECK SOCIAL EVIL.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FORMED.

A Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Wodehouse Road, to form the Bombay Vigilance Association. Mrs. T. L. Foreman presided. The meeting was attended also by many ladies.

Mrs. Foreman in explaining the object of the meeting said for some years past terrible conditions existed in Bombay in regard to the evil of prostitution. This question—of prostitutes, brothels and procures had attracted the attention of many men and women interested in the social welfare work. Mrs. Foreman explained how a meeting was convened in 1921 under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Curtis in connection with this question and said, as a result, a memorial was sent to the Government to check this evil. The Government appointed a committee who submitted its report in 1922 and in 1923 the Prostitution Act was passed. But this Act did not make the brothels illegal. It was therefore to eradicate the evil of brothels that this Association was brought into being. In Bombay City, she said, there were 732 brothels with a large number of women therein and many men and women made a living through this trade. The Association's work would be to release these women from out of the meshes of evil and make them good citizens again. They had not only to get them out but also to make provisions for better conditions in future.

Dr. Goodier His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, then moved the following resolution:

That the members of the Bombay Vigilance Committee and those present at this meeting do hereby constitute themselves into the Bombay Vigilance Association, which shall have as its objects, the following:—

1. To secure recognition of the principle that the moral law is the same for both men and women. 2. To suppress and prevents the traffic in women and girls, and the outrage, corruption, abduction and prostitution of persons under eighteen. 3. To do rescue and vigilance work in general. 4. To see that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and of the Prevention and Prostitution Act of 1923 are efficiently carried out. 5. To prevent the publication and sale of indecent and obscene pictures, books and papers, and of objectionable advertisements, cinema films and theatrical performances. 6. And to carry on active propaganda work for the ultimate and complete abolition of brothels.

His Grace the Archbishop said their duty was not so much to help those who helped themselves, although, in justice, they deserved to be helped and had a right to be helped, but to help those who did nothing to help themselves. The reason why prostitution should be stopped was because it spread horrible diseases and secondly it brought social degradation. The women who were fallen were slaves of two kinds. Slaves internally and slaves externally. They had very weak will-power so that they could not resist the slightest temptation and so they were slaves internally. They were slaves externally because they had sold themselves to others. Their lot was most pitiable. This double slavery sapped their character, their will and their intellect. They deserved the charity of them all. His experience in England, in places like Liverpool, Plymouth and London was that women, once they were fallen, were very difficult to reform. The reason was that they were weaker than men. They were of finer and weaker texture, so to say, and were difficult to mend once they went astray. He hoped therefore the Association would do all it could to make the lot of fallen women better.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in seconding the resolution suggested co-operation with other institutions doing social welfare work. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supported the resolution and it was passed.

On the motion of Mr. R. P. Masani the rules of the Association were adopted and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GUJERAT SWARAJ PARTY

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujerat Swaraj Party and the Swaraj Party candidates elected to the Bombay Legislative Council from Gujerat will take place at Broach in Mr. Haribhai Amin's house at 1 p.m. on Sunday (the 25th inst) to consider:—(a) The question of carrying on propaganda in Gujerat in favour of the Boycott of the British Empire Goods; (b) the question of capturing local bodies in Gujerat by the Swarajists; (c) the programme and polley of the elected Swarajists in the Bombay Council, and (d) Such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the chairman.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency inspected the Development Works at Marine Lines on Wednesday Morning.

Her Excellency attended the General Meeting of the Infant Welfare Committee at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency attended the Farewell Dinner of "Lodge Imperial Brotherhood" at the Freemasons Hall on Wednesday.

His Excellency Lord Reading accompanied by Lady Reading is excepted to arrive Egmore Railway station in Madras at 8-30 a. m. on the 8th December and will be received on arrival with all honours due to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.—(A. P.)

Mr. B. Chakravarti, Nationalist, and Raja Rishee Case Law, Moderate, have been returned to the Bengal Council by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Reading and party left Delhi on Wednesday on a long tour for Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon and Mandalay returning on 7th January.

The Hon. Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Member leaves Delhi on a short tour for Bombay on 27th November returning on 6th December.

It is expected that Justice Coutts Trotter will be officiating as Chief Justice of Madras from December 18th.

The degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) Rangoon University has been conferred on Carl Otto Elagden of London School of Oriental Studies.

PUBLIC AND CORPORATION HALL.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S RULING.

TODAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I herewith forward to you a copy of a letter addressed to the President Bombay Corporation on the right of public to enter the Corporation Hall. I have also sent for publication a copy of the circular and Rule 4 of the Corporation Procedure Rules.
Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

TEXT OF LETTER.

21st Nov. 1923.

To,
The President,
The Municipal Corporation,
Bombay.

Sir,—On behalf of the following gentlemen who are all respectable rate-payers residing in D Ward, I address you as follows:—
Mr. D. N. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court,
" Kanji Lalji Hemraj,
" Velji Khimji,
" Lalji Shivji,
" Rajpal Ubhaya,
" Kuverji Keshavji Ladha,
" Raisy Hirji,
" Premchand Velji,
" Liladhar Khimji,
" Velji Passu Cosar,
" Sadashiv Govind Kanade,
" Vithal Krishnaji,
" P. V. Shah,
" Kulkarni,
" Ratnum,
and 5 others.

That attention of these gentlemen has been drawn to a circular dated 27th October 1923, apparently issued under your instructions by the Municipal Secretary wherein it is notified that the Corporation Hall is not open to the public and that only ten visitors will be admitted by your previous permission. The said circular does not refer to any Rule or Section of the Municipal Act or to any other authority which purports to give you such right to restrict admission. On the contrary may I be permitted to draw your attention to Section 36 Cl. e of Rule 4 to the effect that every meeting shall be open to the public unless "a majority of the Councillors present thereat" decide that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Corporation is such as should be held in private and further your right and authority is specifically defined under the same section by the last Clause which runs as follows: "And provided that the presiding authority may at any time cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings."

The said Circular thus appears directly to contravene the very clear provisions of Law on the subject and is a serious encroachment upon the long-standing constitutional right, both of the public as well as of the Corporation.

The said citizens whose names I have mentioned intend therefore to challenge the said mandatory and arbitrary circular as *ultra vires* and illegal and solely with a view to establish their civic right and privilege which has been enjoyed by the public uninterruptedly for so many years, they will peacefully visit the Corporation Hall on Thursday the 22nd instant at about 3 p.m. (S.T.) and any attempt to restrain their peaceful entry except by a resolution of the Corporation passed in accordance with the Law will be construed as wrongful and illegal restraint and all necessary legal steps will be taken to maintain the civic right, both of the citizens as well as of the Corporation.

These citizens further desire me to assure you that if admitted in the Hall they will behave in a most orderly and peaceful manner as their intention is not to cause any interruption but simply to establish their right and further that even after admission the Corporation by a majority pass a resolution under the Act that any inquiry or deliberation pending before it should be held in private, they will in obedience to the said resolution at once leave the Hall.

Yours faithfully,
KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

(Copy forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

RULES and REGULATIONS.

Every meeting shall be open to the public unless a majority of the Councillors present thereat decide by a resolution, which shall be put by the presiding authority, of his own motion or at the request of any Councillor present, without previous discussion that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Corporation is such as should be held in private and provided that the presiding authority may at any time cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings (Section 36 (e)) Municipal Act.

CIRCULAR.

The President desires to draw the attention of members to the fact that the Corporation Hall is not open to the public. Visitors will however be allowed not exceeding ten in number at any one time, by previous permission of the President.

Sd. A.A. MOULVI
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

ADMISSION TO CORPORATION HALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of your columns for publishing this letter in your tomorrow's issue.

The public of Bombay has learnt with regret that the ruling of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. H P. Mody as the checking of their rights of free admission of as many as could be conveniently accommodated in the Corporation Hall. I, therefore, request that your readers do protest against such ruling by going there in large numbers and see that their entering the Hall to attend the Municipal Council meetings, is preserved. I earnestly hope that the members of the Municipal National Party will be pleased to render the necessary assistance to the general public and arrange to get the above order duly cancelled.—Yours, etc.,

KANJI LALJI HEMRAJ,
Grain Merchant.

Bombay, Nov. 21.
P. S.
Please do go in large numbers on Thursday the 22nd Nov. and ask the authorities concerned for permission to enter the Hall.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TATA BANK CASE.

COURT ALLOWS PARTIAL AMENDMENT OF PLAINT.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

Parashram Dattaram Shamdasni & anr. Plaintiffs.
v-s
The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. & ors. Defendants.

The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. After some further arguments by Mr. Desai opposing the proposed amendment of the plaint, the court allowed some portion of the proposed amendment and disallowed the portion wherein an allegation of fraud was made against the defendants.

The learned judge gave a short judgment on the question, during the course of which he said that he would allow the first two paragraphs of the proposed amendment because they only set out the facts relied on by the plaintiffs in greater detail. But he would refuse the 3rd paragraph of the proposed amendment wherein fraud was alleged against the defendants on the ground that it was not previously pleaded and that the present application merely seemed to be an attempt to get behind the judgment divorced on the summons in this case.

The further hearing of the case was in progress when the court rose for the day.

SICKNESS OF A PLEADER.

REFUSAL BY SUB-JUDGE TO GRANT ADJOURNMENT.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

In the matter of Ragha Gopal
vs.
The firm of Dayabhai Hargovandas.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Crump.)

These were Civil Extraordinary Applications under the High Court's Revisional Jurisdiction to set aside the order passed by Mr. V. P. Bavarkar, First Class Sub-Judge of Surat.

The facts are briefly these:—
On the 11th November 1922, on which date the first hearing of certain applications was fixed, Mr. Balvantrao the pleader for the petitioner, was taken ill and sent a sick note to the Court intimating to the Court that he would not be able to attend the Court on that day owing to illness under Section 14 Cl. (2) of the Pleaders' Act (Act XVII of 1920). On that date the petitioner gave an application to the Court to the effect that he had come to know of the pleader's illness only that morning on his coming from Katargam his native place, village in the Chorashi Taluka of the Surat District and that for want of sufficient time to engage another pleader and instruct him at so short a notice, the case should be adjourned for a reasonable time to enable him to engage another pleader. Inspite of this the Court rejected the application for adjournment and ordered the case to be proceeded with in the absence of the petitioner's pleader and commenced the examination of the petitioner and after examining him, recorded a finding against the petitioner on the merits and rejected the original application with costs.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—
"The Rules will be made absolute with costs in both these applications. When the Pleader sent a note that he was ill and could not attend, then under section 14 of the Pleaders' Act, the Court was bound to grant an adjournment. Both cases will be sent back to be heard on the merits."

Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the applicants.

COW PROTECTION IN BOMBAY,

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Bombay Cow Protection Society, a public meeting of those in sympathy with the cow protection movement will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Sir Hormasji Cawasji Adenwala, Kt. will preside.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Jute section opened quiet but during early part of session developed considerable strength on outside buying orders and good support from speculators. Demand for Cheviots and Orients was a conspicuous feature while at the close sharp advance over yesterday was fully maintained. Coal section is rather easier with buyers holding off although the demand for Nazira continues. It is at somewhat reduced limits. In miscellaneous with the exception of enquiries for Engineering and sugar shares lack interest. Teas are quiet with only a limited enquiry. In Government securities a moderate business is passing at current quotations. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 6-14, 6 per cent bonds 1929, 100/14.
Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.
Railways:—Howrah Anta Light Railway 100, Serajgunje Railway 76.
Cottons:—Agra United 2/14, Dunbar 175, Kesoram 4/14.
Jutes:—Albion 388, Alliance 423/8, Auckland 142, Barnagore 129, Budge Budge 407, Cheviot 259, Clive 26/12, Dalhousie 290, Delta 429, Empire 29/8, Fort William 236, Howrah 24/2, Kinnison 874/8, Lansdowne 241/8, Lawrence 265, Lothian 365, National 271/8, New Central 460, Northbrook 41, Orient 120, Presidency 5/11, Reliance 2/8, Union 375, Standard 328.
Coals:—Bengal 66/8, Burrakur 33/8, East Indian 32/12, Gopalichuck 12/12, Rajpan 3, Nazira 11/8.
Miscellaneous:—Brit Building and Iron 3/2, Birt Engineering 5/4, Indian St. Wagon ord. 11/8, Rusa Engineering 12, Burma Finance 2/10, Assam Saws 2/6, Indo Burma Tin 6/1, Bengal Bonded Warehouse 850.
Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 27/8, Chandechora 106, Dufflaghur 12/8, Tukvar 26/8.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five pence.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1923.
622nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVES.

The other day we gave publicity to a cable from our London correspondent warning the country against the intended denudation of India's gold reserves, such as they are. We had commented upon it at the time and expressed the hope that the authorities would not attempt a barefaced weakening of India's gold resources in face of the well-known sentiment of the country on the subject. But Government have proved themselves even more impervious to public sentiment than we had believed them to be. A communique has been issued to say that £2,000,000 worth of gold will be taken out of the Paper Currency Reserve—which now holds some £24 million worth of gold valued at the stupid, fictitious official ratio of £1 equal Rs. 10—and held in the cash balances in India; and an equal amount, that is £2,000,000 worth of sterling securities will replace the gold in the currency reserve. To take advantage of the present premium on gold, the Secretary of State will sell Councils against these increased cash balances in India. The Government of India themselves will not ship the gold removed from the Paper Currency Reserve direct but it may be sold in the open market and may then be shipped out of India by the purchaser, if the latter so chooses, or be held in the hands of private hoarders within the country.

This measure is open to most serious criticism on several grounds. The depletion of the gold reserve of India, already very small both absolutely and proportionately, is in itself sufficiently objectionable not to be so lightly attempted as Government are in the habit of doing. £24½ million or really 37 crores at most is all the gold India can mobilise in any emergency, because that other reserve belonging to this country and called the Gold Standard Reserve has wholly been removed from this country. It is an unmistakable mark of the sound currency system that it keeps available the greatest portion of the international medium of exchange, gold, in a readily mobilisable form. India is very poor in mobilisable amount and now her Government propose to reduce such mobilisable amount as she has. The fact that the metallic portion of the currency reserve is very strong, being some 68 per cent. at official valuation of the gold in the reserve, and nearly 75 per cent. at the market valuation, is no reason for reducing the gold in the reserve. If any section of the metallic reserve need be reduced at all, why not silver, which aggregates nearly 99 crores, including over 5 crores worth of bullion under coinage? If the Government of India were honest in their professions of introducing a Gold Standard and a gold currency, why should they not take this opportunity of reducing the silver in the reserve and increasing the gold? The temptation to make a small profit out of the present premium on gold is utterly inadequate to justify such a meddling with the currency system. It is to be hoped that the difference between the market and the official value of the gold released will not be treated—the communique is ambiguous on this point—as ordinary revenue of Government, and as such encouraging the repetition of the sale till the whole stock of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve is exhausted. We earnestly commend this case for investigation and representation by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The main gravamen of the offence lies, however, in the proposal to replace this gold in the reserve by the British Treasury Bills. This is the most extraordinary operation ever foisted upon a country. Why take the British Treasury Bills when the Government of India are themselves issuing short-dated, and therefore easily realisable, Treasury Bills of their own at a substantially higher rate of interest? The economy of the precious metal in daily circulation is achieved at all, because the people of India consent to accept bits of paper in place of rupees and sovereigns. It is a most injurious return for this consent to turn the economy to their own disadvantage by investing the money saved in another Government's securities. We know of no country in the world which holds, in its Paper Currency Reserve any foreign securities. Why should India have this most invidious distinction of being the only country with an anti-national currency policy,—unless, indeed, it is another instance of the price she has to pay for the privilege of being a member of the British Empire? If Government seek to earn some interest, they would surely earn more out of their own securities than out of the British. There is thus no ground on which this attempted denudation of the Indian gold reserve can possibly be justified; and public bodies in India should lose no time in exposing this unconscionable dissipation and asking for an immediate cancellation of the policyy.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The organisation of a Passengers' Day on Tuesday has given a local contemporary the opportunity for a characteristic explosion of petulance and stupidity. The "Times of India" has fallen foul of the promoters of what it is pleased to call a "tamasha" because in ventilating the grievances of the third class passengers they "dragged" in the Moplah tragedy and thus "ingeniously used the third class passengers as a means of encouraging racial hatred for the day." Those who are daily engaged in fanning the flames of racial bitterness cannot, of course, help thinking that other people are also engaged in that pleasant task. This is the most charitable explanation of the gross misrepresentation of the object of the Passengers' Day in which the "Times of India" has chosen to indulge. For, who are these promoters of racial hatred? The meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya and presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, was organised under the joint auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and other public bodies like the Bombay Presidency Association; and the Rice Merchants' Association sympathised with its object. These associations and men like the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas are, in the view of the "Times of India," evidently inspired by no other feeling than that of racial hatred when they, in a public meeting, reiterate their deep sense of horror and indignation at "the most revolting and inhuman treatment meted out to the Moplah Prisoners on 20th November 1921 on the S. I. Railway, whereby a hundred souls were put in a single railway van without ventilation and without water and whereby there happened such a ghastly train tragedy as has never been heard of in any civilised country and in which 70 prisoners died of suffocation and intense pain and privation" and when they condemn "the callousness of those in charge of the prisoners and deplore that those responsible for the horrible crime have not been as yet duly dealt with." The "Times of India" is anxious to make out that the Moplah tragedy has nothing whatever to do with the accommodation provided by the railways for the third class passengers. Its anxiety is easy to explain. For the "Times of India," like those for whom it speaks, cannot tolerate the expression of the truth that the spirit and the system which were responsible for the Moplah tragedy are the spirit and the system that are not foreign to India and that only in India, with the railway administration and the governmental machinery that she has, could the Moplah tragedy have been enacted. The existence of that spirit and that system explains why the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in the Council of State asking for the discontinuance of the use of railway trucks for carrying human load has not yet been given effect to; and also why the official Committee appointed to enquire into the Moplah tragedy issued a whitewashing report and why, above all, the real culprits responsible for it have hitherto remained unpunished. Mr. K. F. Nariman did not exaggerate when he said that if instead of 70 Indians even if only half a dozen Whitemen had died, the Whitemen would have raised a cry to heaven and demanded the recall of the Governor of Madras and even of the Viceroy. That those responsible for the Moplah train tragedy have not yet been dealt with brings home to Indians the difference in the valuation of human life according as it belongs to the category of the ruling or the ruled class. It is this spirit of racial difference which is at the root of the treatment meted out to third-class passengers in India as well as of the Moplah train tragedy. This spirit cannot be eradicated merely by State management of the Railway but by the transfer of the control of the State from the hands of the bureaucracy to those of the people. This is the meaning of the Passengers' Day which was observed throughout the country on Tuesday. It is not surprising that the "Times of India," champion as it is of the bureaucracy, has sought to misrepresent the object of the promoters of the Day.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

The latter-day controversial methods of the "Times of India" have ceased to be a public scandal. They are beneath contempt. That the triumph of the Swaraj Party candidates and especially its *bete noir*, Sjt. V. J. Patel, at the elections, would be gall and wormwood to it was, of course, to be expected. So was virulent abuse of the successful candidates and their supporters. But we confess, accustomed as we are to the journal's infinite capacity to be at once ridiculous and rabid, we did not expect it to violate all canons of reason and public decency in the manner it did yesterday. Lacking in arguments based on semblance of reason, it let its fury run riot. Not content with dubbing Sjt. V. J. Patel as a tub-thumper and referring to "the tricks and buffoonery of the Swarajists", the "Times of India" characterises all those who supported Sjt. V. J. Patel as either fools or fanatics. Abuse of this kind neither hurts nor affects its victims; it merely serves to reveal the character of the mentality which indulges in it. The journal is, however, not only rabid but also stupid, in the extreme. Everyone knows that Mr. Dumasia secured his seat merely because of the Parsi votes which were solidly cast in his favour. Yet this intelligent and tacitly recognised organ of Western India Liberals, which deplores the failure of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, declares that those who voted for Mr. Dumasia were "those Bombay Liberals who have bulked so large in the history of Modern India"! Which will Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas feel more keenly: the pain of the defeat at the polls or the humiliating thought that their Liberal supporters considered the claims of Mr. Dumasia to be superior to their own? We need not pause for answer. We are sure the "Times of India" did not mean to be so unkind to its Liberal proteges. But, in its blind fury with the Swarajists and its ridiculous advocacy of Mr. Dumasia, it was characteristically stupid enough to say what it did not mean.

THE LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

If Mr. Baldwin's manifesto to his electors is characterised by complete bankruptcy of statesmanship, that issued by Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George in the name of their Party is but an apology for statesmanship. It makes a show of a constructive programme, on the part of the Liberals, but when this programme is closely scrutinised it will be found to be but a re-casted catalogue of the high-sounding schemes which had found favour at one time either with the Coalition Cabinet of Mr. George or Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet. We have heard before of "Empire development," "afforestation," "cheap power," "development of Imperial resources," "overseas settlement," "inter-imperial transport" and other Liberal panaceas, but the Liberals led by Messrs. Asquith and George have yet to show that these schemes are capable of materialisation at their hands. The schemes sound well on paper, but like the schemes of our own "Liberal" friends in this country, they are bound to remain infructuous so long as the Liberals lack the earnestness and strength of will to carry them out. The foreign policy of the Liberal Party, as enunciated by Messrs. Asquith and George, shows that the British Liberals have learnt little and forgotten little during their wanderings in the wilderness after the debacle of the Asquith Ministry. Messrs. Asquith and George taunt the Baldwinites with "blindness," "indecision" and "impotence," but did the Liberals under the lead of either Mr. Asquith or Mr. George display any superior statesmanship? It is like the pot calling the kettle black! The worst sort of "blindness" is displayed by Messrs. Asquith and George when they refer to the "shameless treaty of Lausanne." If the accusation is not merely electioneering tactics, and if the leaders of the Liberal Party really believe that the treaty is dishonourable to Great Britain, then Heaven save the country from the "Liberalism" of the Asquith-George brand!

Notes of the Day.

People, Not Peoples of India.

It has been the fashion with the opponents of Indian freedom to point to the multiplicity of races and communities as the most formidable obstacle to the political progress of the country. Whenever they refer to India, they speak of her *peoples* not *people*, for it is their object to show that India is not one nation but a congeries of contending elements rendering the presence of an outside power necessary to preserve peace and order. One would expect that official documents, at least, would not contain the phrase *peoples* of India instead of people of India—a phrase of which the use cannot but hurt the susceptibilities of a nation conscious and proud of its solidarity. We extremely regret, therefore, the use of this phrase in the King's speech in reply to the address of loyalty sent him at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference. The Whitehall officials responsible for the drafting of this portion of His Majesty's speech cannot be expected to have zealous regard for the feelings of the Indian people. But it is time the Government of India took steps to see that the phrase is not repeated in official documents in the future.

German Unity.

While the news cabled out in this country denotes the possibility of a break-up of Germany again into small practically independent States, thus undoing the work of Bismark, the latest German papers to hand are emphatic in their declaration that there is no apprehension in the public mind of any such break-up taking place. Journals of great political standing like the "Frankfurter Zeitung" give importance to the discussion of this question, pointing out that such disunion amongst Germans is greatly desired by the French Chauvinists, and that the German people as such must take care not to be led away by interested wire-pullers from Paris. They declare that the quarrel between Berlin and Munich is a temperamental one, and that the difference in outlook between the Prussian and the South German can always be equalised, now that the German people are called upon to rule, instead of being ruled by the older aristocratic houses. The "Weser Zeitung" gives prominence to a widely circulated manifesto by the leaders of the "Volkaparter", the German peoples' party, warning Germans all over the land of the danger of listening to the counsels of separatism. The manifesto asserts at the outset that "after the sacrifice of all our older powers of resistance, after the destruction of our economic resources, under the conditions of the Versailles Treaty, for us Germans there remains the unity of the German Reich alone as the one single item of stability with which to reconstruct our position." The manifesto warns Germans that the army of the Reich is the only power now available to preserve order and no separate military organization should be indulged in, to the detriment of this sense of unity. The manifesto has had a great effect, a large mass of opinion in North Germany being now anxious to appreciate the Bavarian point of view, and to devise means to get over the differences with the people of South Germany, who find it hard not to have a wistful ambition that their ancient royal house should again rule over them. This, many of them realise, is impossible.

Indian Fiscal Reform League.

The constituent meeting of the Fiscal Reform League, India, is to be held to-day at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at 4-30 p.m., and we wish the organisers every success. The new Indian institution has a hard task before it, since it will have to fight against the most powerful vested interests in the British Empire, such as the Federation of British Industries, numbering in its membership some 20,000 firms and commanding an aggregate capital of £6,000 millions. The Indian League will have to make up its mind, if it is to fight successfully such forces, not to be sparing in judicious expenditure; and its leaders will have to be fighting men of strong calibre. From what we learn of the rules and the programme, it is evident that the organisers have realised this prime necessity of the League, and the first condition of its success.

IDEALS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

(By LALA LAJPATRAI.)

VII *

Under the circumstances, the immediate work before us is one of propaganda and construction, education and organization. We carried on an extensive and intensive propaganda in 1921, and also did a great deal of construction and organizing, but both were to a certain extent subordinated to the idea of "Swaraj in one year." All work was dominated by that one idea, and consequently some of it at least was only transient and temporary improvised for the occasion. Under the stress of that idea, much of the construction and the organization we undertook lacked the elements of permanence and stability and was not characterised by that amount of thought and reasoning which should have been bestowed on it. Most of the thinking was done by one man. Even he moved about the length and breadth of India like the whirlwind. His thinking also partook of the nature of his movements. It was rapid, swift and dictatorial. It brooked no delays, no doubts, and no dissection. Not that he, the thinker, wanted to be dictatorial and resented either discussion or difference. Nothing of the kind, Mahatma Gandhi allowed the fullest discussion and the fullest difference of opinion, yet both were ineffective and often futile, as before either entered the field, the thought had been given out, accepted by the masses and partially acted upon. Not only he himself, but the country had profound faith in his wisdom and in the soundness of his judgment and action. Consequently few dared differ from him, and those who did, were soon convinced that it was breaking against stone-wall to insist on their differences. Yet the loyalty of his lieutenants and co-workers was neither servile nor superficial. It was freely given and fully deserved. The one dominating idea was to let him work out his scheme with the largest and the fullest support which the country could give him. In carrying out his scheme he neither spared himself nor those who had accepted his leadership. If the scheme failed in its immediate objective, the failure was due neither to any slackness of his nor to any lack of loyalty and support on the part of his co-workers and followers. The wonder is not that it failed only by a hair's breadth, but that it succeeded so largely and so well. It failed because of circumstances over which he had no control, but which he should have foreseen.

Bardoli Decision.

The matter has been discussed at some length somewhere else, and need not detain us here. The point that I wanted to make was that in the whirlwind of "Swaraj in one year" we could not devote much thought to our constructive work, and our organization consequently lacked the elements of a well-thought-out and well-reasoned scheme. It was therefore an act of wisdom on Mahatmaji's part to drop, at least for the time, Civil Disobedience from the Congress programme after the Bardoli project of mass civil disobedience had been given up on account of the tragedy of Chaura Chauri. The decision about Bardoli and the Bardoli resolutions, which were the outcome of it, however burst upon a confiding, expectant and hopeful country like a bombshell. The shock was too sudden, cataclysmatic and unexpected. It bewildered and to a certain extent surprised and angered the people. About 30 thousand of the rank and file were in jails, about ten millions of money had been spent in the course of twelve months. The provinces had been depleted of most of its prominent workers. The people had kept their heads cool under the greatest provocation given by the Government and its agents. Thousands had suffered cruelties at the hands of the police and in jails, without any retaliation. All in the expectation of the Mellinium promised at Bardoli. All of a sudden came the collapse, disappointment, resentment and anger was bound to react. So it was in this mood that the All-India Congress Committee met at Delhi to consider the Bardoli resolutions. The Delhi resolutions embodying a very slight change in the decisions arrived at at Bardoli, is the greatest testimony to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi over his countrymen. In the case of any other leader, he would have been ruthlessly overthrown and his influence completely shattered. The way in which people listened to him and still deferred to his judgment, was, in my opinion, his greatest triumph. The Government and the Moderates thought otherwise. In the mild revolt at Delhi, they saw the beginning of his fall and in the hope of completing it, they prosecuted and imprisoned him. The picture of Mahatma Gandhi in the dock, pleading guilty to charges of sedition and calmly and coolly demanding the highest punishment of the law, brought out the completest revulsion of feeling in his favour.

Mahatma's Triumph at Delhi.

His triumph at Delhi (because such it was, considering the atmosphere in which the Delhi resolutions were adopted) was fulfilled by his trial and punishment. People forgot their resentment and anger at the failure of Bardoli, and the thing that touched the deepest chords of their hearts, was the picture of the leader "in distress." True he was not distressed. But the country was. The decisions at Gaya are the evidence of it, if any was needed. The country is still under the spell of the great trial at Ahmedabad, and not in a mood to tolerate any change in the programme which might, even in the smallest degree, betray a lack of confidence in the great leader's judgment and wisdom. But in their anxiety to stick to the letter of the old programme, they have in a way set aside the wise decisions arrived at at Bardoli. The desire to inaugurate Civil Disobedience and to prepare the country for it in the course of four months, by a collection of 25 lakhs of rupees and the enrolment of 50

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles were published in our issues of 22nd, 23rd, 26th October and 8th, 13th and 17th November.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS:

THE WAY TO INDIA'S SALVATION.

THE LESSON OF LAST ELECTION.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party a largely attended public meeting was held last evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel, who on arrival was given an ovation at the outset referred to the successes of the Swarajists both in the city and the Presidency. He reminded the audience of the object with which the Swaraj Party came into being and reiterated once more that the Party aimed at mending or ending the present system of administration. They did not want the existing Councils—these offshoots of the much boomed "Reforms," which were a great fraud ever tried on a nation by another nation. But they had to face the fact that these Councils were there whether they liked them or not. Their first object was to oust the Moderates from the field. They had done that. Whether they could do more things was a different question. The fact was there that the Moderates had been routed. The Moderates could no longer speak in the name of the people and support the Government in their repressive policy and further taxation. That was the first distinct gain for the country.

Coming to the programme of the Swaraj Party in the Council he assured the people that they would never belie the trust put on them. They would never support further taxation. They would refuse to be party to any measure that had no popular approval behind it. They would speak out on all occasions without caring for the frowns and favours of the Bureaucracy and represent at all times the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the people. He assured them on behalf of the Swaraj Party that they would be true representatives of the people. So long Mahatma Gandhi was not released there could be no peace. Though the Swaraj Party would be in a minority in the Council, yet he would assure them that it was still possible for them to obstruct and wreck the reforms in a variety of ways. They must have realised that by now. Now it all depended upon their determination. And he would say that the members of the Swaraj Party were all determined men.

As he had said in the manifesto, he would obstruct the Bureaucracy at every stage and give them no peace of mind unless the demand of the Indian National Congress were fully conceded. He had no doubt in his mind that with 40 members in the Assembly—he being the 50th (laughter)—they would be able to execute their policy and meet the Bureaucracy at close quarter. There could be no misunderstanding about their objects. They aimed at the capture of the citadel of their opponents and wreck it wholesale and then build their own edifice upon it. They had sent him to the Legislative Assembly to carry out this object and he would try his best to fulfill their expectations.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Coming to the subject matter of the evening namely the "Boycott of British Goods" he asked them not to forget the word "Empire" (laughter). That was a very precious word coined for their / consumption. It was sacrilege to mention it (renewed laughter). He said he had told them before that as soon as the elections were over they would launch a raging campaign for the boycott of British Empire goods. He now called for volunteers and workers to work the same. The Boycott Committee appointed by the Congress at Delhi would meet in Bombay on the 24th instant. He would, however, ask them to take this matter very seriously, because upon that the future of the country depended. They should not wait for the report of the Boycott Committee, but begin their work at once. If they were not stirred by the national humiliation as the result of the Kenya decision they did not deserve to live. In every nook and corner of India the cry should be "Boycott the British Empire goods." Let every man and woman of India take it up seriously and with religious zeal and carry it out to a successful issue. Let the Britisher feel the pinch of the boycott. The Britisher was here not because he was fond of power, but because he was fond of gold which was his God (Laughter.) Because gold was his God he ruled India. And because he ruled India he got gold from India. It was vicious circle. But if he once found that he did not get gold in India he would go elsewhere, in fact anywhere, for it. He would not remain here for a moment as soon as he found that his job was over. But they had one weapon—gold which was theirs. If they withheld that from him he would be nowhere. The English Empire was there because India was the dumping ground of the British manufacturers. The British Empire was nothing without India. If they could stop the imports from England and the Colonies, then the British Empire would be gone. So the remedy for their wrong was in their hands and they must take it up in right earnest. They must realise that by helping the British exploiters they were helping in the continuance of their system in this country.

They must now, therefore, earnestly work out this boycott programme which alone could bring salvation to India. There were people who called them "fools and fanatics" because they asked the people of India to stand on their own legs. Because they refused to care for the "good will" of an alien Bureaucracy, because they realised that it was a humbug and hypocrisy, they were called by names. Those blessed souls who could not realise that were called "wise and sane" representatives. In a sense they were really fools, for did they not still cling to foreign goods—goods manufactured in the British Empire which they imported and which were mainly responsible for their continued slavery? Personally he had no objection to being called a fanatic. He admitted that he was fanatically earnest in securing the freedom of his country and do away as speadily as possible the octopus of foreign domination and exploitation. But the "Times of India" the other day described the people of Bombay as so many "fools and fanatics". It admitted that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bombay supported the Swaraj Party. So that overwhelming majority consisted of "fools", and the remaining minority consisted of "wise" men. It followed, therefore, that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bombay were in favour of the Boycott of the British Goods, in favour of the Congress and the N. C. O. movement. If they were fools and fanatics they were determined fools and fanatics. Let the "Times of India" call them names, they did not care. Personally he felt sure of his position when the "Times of India" adversely criticised him. That paper made most malicious attacks on himself and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta sometimes back and suggested that his name should be removed from the electoral roll. In spite of all the attempts of the "Times of India" they had got in. So what should it do now but call all those who supported them as "fools and fanatics"? And the only wise men is the world according to their Anglo-Indian oracle was Mr. Dumasia, its wise representative to the Assembly. He would however not deal with Anglo-Indian paper any further but leave it there.

Continuing Mr. Patel said that the supreme task before them for the present was that they should carry on the boycott every where. He said that the whole of India looked to Bombay for a lead in this respect, but unfortunately Bombay was lagging behind. He was sorry that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had not moved in the matter. He, however, hoped that the Committee would soon take up the matter in right earnest and give a lead to the subordinate organisations.

He concluded by thanking all those volunteers and workers in Bombay city and elsewhere who helped the Swarajist candidates in their election campaign.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking in Gujrati asked the audience to work the boycott programme with enthusiasm and push another nail into the coxn of the Bureaucracy.

Mr. B. T. Desai also spoke appealing to the people to make the boycott effective, give up all luxuries and undergo little inconveniences for the sake of their country.

The meeting separated late in the evening.

PROMINENT INDUSTRIALIST'S VIEWS.

A prominent businessman, of Bombay interviewed, yesterday by a representative of "The Chronicle" said :—

The most effective way to carry out the boycott of British and other Empire goods lies in the appeal to the patriotic sense of the consumers of the country. Propaganda should be carried on among them appealing to them to purchase Swadeshi goods wherever possible and for the rest to give preference to other foreign manufactures, wherever obtainable. The traders and commercial men also need a good deal of education in this matter so that they may be able to contribute their share to the success of the campaign. Meetings may be held in which the traders should be appealed to join hands with the rest. A good deal of spade work has to be done and the whole thing is very complicated and patience and steadiness are needed. However, the chief work lies in educating the consumer.

Another point to note is that English traders and manufacturers have, by long stay, acquired a deep knowledge of the Indian conditions and needs where as the rest of Europe is largely ignorant of them. The English banks know the credit standing of the Indian commercial houses and the English businessmen know Indian tastes and demands. Most of the foreign firms doing business in India are English firms, so are also most of the banks. This ignorance prevailing in Europe of India's condition and credit must be dispelled by ourselves. Trade is difficult in the present economic disorganisation of Europe but when normal conditions reign, Indian business men can travel in Europe, meet firms and let them know the needs of the country. The Indian banks can organise and strengthen the credit of India in Europe. Both ways a good deal of educative and propagandist work is necessary.

PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE.

In the matter of steel and hardware products, generally, we depend very largely upon British manufactures. It will take many years before India can become self-contained in this respect. With regard to cloth it rests with ourselves to sacrifice our tastes to patriotism. India cannot cater to the tastes which demand Lancashire piece-goods because such fine cloth is not possible to be produced in India nor do the conditions which make it a success in England prevail here. In India itself to pit khadi against mill cloth is most inadvisable. Khadi has come to stay, no doubt, but it has not attained much success. It is impossible to expect the mill industrialists to ruin the industry which has been painfully built up at heavy cost. Khadi and mill cloth can supplement each other but to lay so much emphasis upon khadi as to adversely affect the mill industry is not wisdom.

With regard to legislative action to effect boycott, in view of the heavy scoring of Swarajists in the recent general elections, he opined it would help the object very much if it could be carried out but very heavy opposition would be encountered from the British business interests to measures which aimed at any disaster to their business. Whatever the honest intentions of the Government of India be, the British traders and manufacturers will turn heaven and earth to see to the nullification or cancellation of any legislative enactment if carried out. In such circumstances, the power of vets vested in the Governor-General will be used in a matter of this importance. The difficulties will be very much more aggravated if preference is sought to be given to continental manufactures rather than to British.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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TURKS WANT BRITISH HELP.

TRIBUTE TO ISMET PASHA.

HARINGTON ON SOLDIER'S DUTY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

General Sir Charles Harington attended the Colonial Institute to-day when a luncheon was given in his honour, under the presidency of Sir Charles McLeod. Marquess Curzon made a speech, in which he said that Sir Harington's operations in Constantinople were the greatest tribute to his integrity, sincerity and foresight. His position was that of a hair trigger—a false movement might have plunged Britain into war. Harington had to deal daily with circumstances requiring the utmost diplomatic skill. His troops had an equally difficult task, which required the utmost endurance and patience. Their success made one of the most glorious pages in the history of the British Army. We were entitled to expect and demand a distinguished place for Harington in the future.

Replying, Sir Charles Harington modestly declared that he had merely tried to keep his head and his temper, and, as a soldier, he was paid to do that. All that had been written about disobeying orders was mere rubbish, because the soldier was the servant of the Government. He knew they had the confidence of those at Home and that Lord Curzon wished Government instructions to be interpreted and that he was to work for peace. Harington said he was great friends with Ismet Pasha, who had never let him down or gone back on his word. After evacuation, Ismet had sent him a letter in which he said that the Turks wanted the friendship of England.

Harington pronounced a tribute to his troops. He was of the opinion that it would be a long time before the Turks got a stable government, and certainly they would want British help.—Reuter.

MORLEY'S CURIOUS WILL

PRIVATE PAPERS FORBIDDEN TO HIS BIOGRAPHER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lord Morley left 59,765 sterling.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

Lord Morley, the Liberal statesman who died recently, made a remarkable request in his will which is now published. Leaving all his correspondence, diaries and notes to his nephew, he expressed a desire that nobody proposing to write a biography of him or any other person should be allowed access to them. This stipulation is more curious seeing that Lord Morley himself was the biographer of Gladstone and of Cobden.—(B. O. W.)

DR. CLIFFORD DEAD.

FAMOUS NON-CONFORMIST DIVINE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

Doctor Clifford, a famous Non-conformist divine, died suddenly to-day while taking part in a meeting of the Baptist Union Council. He was eighty-seven years old. Dr. Clifford was born of poor parents and started work before he was eleven years of age in a lace factory. Thirsting for knowledge he studied hard and turned his ripening natural gifts to preaching. He became pastor of the Baptist Church at Westbourne Park in London which his eloquence and passionate sincerity made one of the chief temples of Non-conformists. His pastorate of this Church had lasted fifty-seven years when he retired in 1915. Dr. Clifford however did not confine his work to his church, but took also a prominent part in politics associating himself actively with the Liberal Party on such matters, notably as Gladstone's campaign against the Armenian atrocities, Home Rule for Ireland and Campbell-Bannerman's peace policy in South Africa.—(B. O. W.)

The District Board will present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor during his visit to Multan on Decesmber 10th, while the gentry of Multan gives a garden party to meet Sir Edward Maclagan.—(A. P.)

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LANCASHIRE, CENTRE OF PARTY ATTACK.

APPEAL TO WOMEN A PROMINENT FEATURE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

The electoral campaign is now in full swing and prominent members of the three parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labour, are fully occupied with speaking engagements. Wherever there is a seat which is likely to provide a close contest first class speakers are giving their aid to candidates. To-day Mr. Asquith opens his campaign in Scotland with a speech at Paisley his own constituency. Sir Robert Horne will lead for the Conservatism at Glasgow. Mr. Lloyd George, whose seat in the Carnarvon Boroughs, is regarded as secure, is free to give his services wherever they are needed. Mr. Churchill left London to-day to contest the seat at West Leicester where a keen fight is expected, but he too will snatch time to help the other candidates. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Labour leader, started to-day on a motor tour of the agricultural west of England and the mining district of South Wales.

The area where the greatest effort is being made by the parties is Lancashire where the Liberals hope to profit by that traditional adherence to Free Trade to wrest seats from the Conservatives. In London, where sixty-two seats are being contested, Liberals are also putting up a big fight. In the Parliament just ended there were forty-four Conservative members in the capital compared with eighteen Liberal and Labour members.

A great army of persons, who everywhere are making house to house visits soliciting votes, are concentrating more especially up on house-wives who now have the franchise. The issue of Protection *versus* Free Trade is one on which women may be appealed to with the practical certainty of being heard. It may be remarked that of the total electorate of the United Kingdom numbering twenty-one millions of persons, nine millions are women.—(B. O. W.)

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS BUSY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lords Balfour and Derby, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne were present at the Constitutional Club on the occasion of Earl Birkenhead's first election speech. Lord Balfour exhorted all the Conservatives to support the Government because a bare majority was insufficient to carry out the Unionist policy. Earl Derby believed himself and Earl Birkenhead would accomplish the big task of securing Conservative majority in Lancashire. Earl Birkenhead said he was utterly indifferent whether he held office if the Government was re-elected. He dwelt on the prosperity of protectionist countries, America, France and Italy. Mr. Austen Chamberlain said re-united Liberalism and not Socialism was their most dangerous opponent.—Reuter.

LORD R. CECIL'S LEAGUE OBSESSION.

Addressing his constituents at Hitchin Lord Robert Cecil declared he was always a Free Trader, but that did not mean it was no part of his duty to assist in procuring fair treatment for our exports to foreign markets, particularly when foreign tariffs had been raised to unexpected heights. The suggestion that we turn down unconsidered any proposal to confer greater power to negotiate with foreign countries regarding tariffs was pedantry gone mad (cheers.) Nothing was against rational Free Trade in trying to make foreigners admit our goods more cheaply than at present. On the contrary it seemed to him active instead of a passive policy of Free Trade (cheers). If duties were imposed in order to forward our economic interests, there is no reason why we should not give preference of those duties to the Dominions. He was prepared to advise and give the Government liberty to produce economic proposals and denied he had resigned or intended to resign. As long as the Cabinet continued to support the League of Nations he was glad to co-operate in it.—Reuter.

COCANADA CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANDADA, Nov. 21.

The Indian National Congress opens its sessions on the 26th December. The Subjects Committee will meet on the 23rd December. The Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees are requested to intimate forthwith the probable delegates from their provinces. Accommodation for the delegates and visitors from outside Andhradesa is arranged in Ghandinagar. The quarters of the Congress President are also arranged in the same ground. The Reception Committee cannot provide any building outside the camp. Conveyances not being easily procurable in the town, delegates or visitors residing therein will be considerably inconvenienced. The delegates camp is within two minutes walk from the Railway platform which is specially constructed by the railway authorities. Cold during the winter is not severe at Cacanada. Special cottages with bedroom, drawing room, kitchen and dining room are provided at a rent of Rs. 50 each and will be reserved on previous intimation. Family quarters are provided near the delegates camp at a rent of Rs. 15 Each delegate and visitor residing in the camp should pay the accommodation rent of Rs. 3 each.

HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The All-India Handicrafts Exhibition is also arranged along with the All-India Khadi Exhibition. Woodwork, metal, leather, rattan and other articles of fine workmanship will be received as exhibits and suitable prizes will be awarded in deserving cases. Khadi and craft sale stalls are provided at a rent of Rs. 20 each for the whole season. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply immediately and they should bear the transit charges themselves.

NEW TURKEY.

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF WESTERN POWERS.

SECOND STAGE OF KHILAFAT PROGRAMME.

WHAT MAHATMA TAUGHT.

MR. PICKTHALL'S ADDRESS AT BIJAPUR.

At the first Karnatak Khilafat Conference held at Bijapur yesterday, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal, in his presidential address dwelt on the changed outlook in Europe towards Turkey and said that the situation was hopeful. The party in England, which was favouring the evacuation of Mesopotamia and Palestine, was growing steadily and there seemed a likelihood of the treaty made with the Sheriff of Mecca being carried out.

Proceeding, he said that the Muslims were in the second stage of their Khilafat programme,—the restoration of Jazirat-ul-Arab. The proclamation of a republic in Turkey was not incompatible with El Islam. On the other hand, it was conducive to the growth of a New Khilafat, in which the Khalifa, without being identified with any particular State, could easily and without the suspicions of the Arabs being raised, control the Holy Places of Islam, aided, he would suggest, by international Muslim troops.

Then, he dwelt on the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to Indian political thought and said that it was based on pure religious ground. Mahatma hated no man but he hated wrong. That was the basis of the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat movements.

Concluding, Mr. Pickthall was of the opinion that Hindu-Muslim Unity could not be achieved by yielding up one jot of our beliefs, ideals or principles but he was sure that it could be achieved by concentrating on essentials, and putting unessentials in the background, in our mutual intercourse.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 21.

The first Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Conference met this morning at Chatre's Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall. Notwithstanding the early hour of the proceedings and several other engagements, there was a good audience on the platform supporting the President were Bi Amma, Mrs. Pickthall, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sjts. C. Rajagopalachar, Kowjalgi, Deshpande, Dewansaheb Janwekar, Abdullasaheb, Vaman Naik and Raghavendra Sharma of Hyderabad, Moulvi Abdulalim Hayat, Moulvi Mahomed Husain, Moulvi Kutubuddin and almost all the members of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. There were also some Indian ladies on the platform. The proceedings commenced with the offering of prayers for the success of the Conference. The National Anthem was sung by Mr. Shrinivassarao Kadgaonker of Sholapur, who has shown great zeal in the national cause. This was followed by the singing of welcome songs specially composed in honour of Mr. Pickthall.

Dewansaheb Janwekar as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and visitors. His address which was in Urdu was read by Moulvi Mahomed Husain of Belgaum.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then formally proposed the election of the President. In the course of his speech the Maulana referred to Mr. Pickthall's services to the cause of Islam in many ways in Europe and Asia and as Editor of the "Chronicle" and also to his contribution to the success of the Khilafat agitation.

Moulvi Abdulalim seconded and Mr. Raghavendra Sharma of Hyderabad, who is known for his cosmopolitan views and breadth of outlook, supported in a fine Urdu speech. The President was given a great ovation on rising to speak. In the course of his address he was applauded several times. Mr. Hayat translated the speech in flowing Urdu.

The Conference has adjourned till 2 p.m. Maulana Mahomed Ali will speak this afternoon on the Jazirat-ul-Arab resolution.

INTERIM ORDER AGAINST ADDRESS TO MAHOMED ALI.

On receipt of "The Chronicle" it was found that an interim order had been obtained by the Government pleader, Poona against the presentation of an address to Maulana Mahomed Ali by the Poona Municipality and the news caused some amusement. Maulana Mahomed Ali, however, is going to Poona. To-night and it is believed that the Municipality is determined to present him with an address despite the order of the Court and await further developments.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The afternoon programme of the Conference was not heavy there were six resolutions including congratulation to Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nation and the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. Another resolution said "This Conference while recognizing that the freedom of India is essential for the preservation of the Holy Places and Jazirat-ul-Arab considers Non-violent N. C. O. as the only effective means of attaining Swaraj under the present circumstances and with this end in view calls upon the Mussulmans of the Karnatic to live in perfect amity and concord with non-Muslim communities and to make united efforts for the liberation of their country." Other resolutions congratulated Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpat rai, Dr. Kitchlew and other brave and self-sacrificing leaders and the brave Afridis.

The Jazirat-ul-Arab resolution was moved by Maulana Mahomed Ali who made a profound appeal to the Muslims to bestir themselves and strive for the freedom of the Holy Places. At the close of the debate an appeal was made for contributions to the Khilafat funds and it was a moving spectacle to see young and old alike rushing forward to give their mite. Hats were sent round Maulana Mahomed Ali himself taking a hand in it and the response was very encouraging.

After the resolutions were over Dewan Saheb Janwekar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall. The President in his concluding address made a stirring appeal to the Muslims for the liberation of the great Islamic ideal of universal sovereignty of God and to place the Holy Places under the effective guardianship of the Khalifa. When he declared the Conference dissolved tremendous shouts of "Allaho Akbar" were given and Muslims of all classes gathered around the President to kiss his hand and take leave. It was a touching farewell indeed and one could not help reflecting that truly was Islam a great religion which knew no bounds of colour or race or rank, but embraced its followers in a fellowship of humanity and brotherly love. The Conference concluded amidst enthusiastic scenes. Afterwards there was a great procession. All the prominent leaders were taken through the town. In the first car were Bi-Amma, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Pickthall while Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others were in the second. Large crowds assembled in the evening on the Thalhavdi Maidan to witness the presentation of civil address to Maulana Mahomed Ali, Seth Bajaj and Sjt. Rajagopalachari. It was a pleasant function. Maulana Mahomed Ali left for Poona by night train.

MR. PICKTHALL'S ADDRESS.

Brethren,—I am deeply sensible of the honour you have done me in inviting me to preside at this Khilafat Conference. You know that I have just returned from Europe, and therefore you will probably expect me to tell you how affairs are going in connection with the cause which we all have at heart. So far as I can judge, the outlook is quite hopeful. We have only to look back to November, 1922, and then to November, 1921, to realise the vast improvement which has taken place in those two years. In November, 1921, the richest provinces of Turkey were being devastated by the Greeks, Constantinople was occupied by the Allies, and British public opinion in the main seemed anxious for the destruction of Turkey. In November, 1922, the Turks were being heckled at the Lausanne Conference, Constantinople was still occupied by the Allies and it still seemed doubtful whether peace would be concluded in the way we wished. To-day the Turks are once again in full possession of their homelands, Constantinople has been evacuated by the Allies and—what is even more important to us here in India—British public opinion has veered round completely. For the first time in modern history peace has been concluded between the Powers of Europe and an Eastern nation upon equal terms. The man who broke the solemn pledges he had made to India in the name of England has [illegible] from power and in his place we have a man of high ideals. All that is to the good.

So is the interest far greater than ever before—which is being taken in Islamic subjects on the continent of Europe. The grand new Mosque and Muslim Institute in Paris is growing rapidly and should be ready by next summer. In Italy there is an evident desire to cultivate the best relations with Islamic countries. These developments may be classed, no doubt, as propaganda; but the fact that propaganda of such a tactful character and on so grand a scale is deemed desirable shows the new importance of Islam in the opinion of the Government which undertakes it.

ARAB INDEPENDENCE.

I tell you all this to show you that outside conditions seem to me more favourable than heretofore to the work which we, the Muslims of the world, have still to do. You do not need me to tell you what that work is. The centre of Islam is broken. We have got to mend it. The ties which ought to bind the Muslim world together have been loosened. We must make them fast. It is no use brooding on the past, or wishing that this or that lost vantage-ground could be regained. We have to work with the material which God provides, and that material is the existing situation. It is no good thinking of what was before the war, or of what So-and-So did during the war. Our concern is with what is now and with what

(Continued on page 9.)

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

NO EXPULSION OF EX-CROWN PRINCE

LONDON, Nov. 20.
LATER.

Reuter learns that the provisional agreement of the Ambassadors' Conference provides the Allies shall not demand the ex-Crown Prince's banishment, but insists that the German Government guarantee his good behaviour. A special date will be designated for the resumption of military control. General Nollet will arrange the resumption. The Control Commission will notify the German Government of the place and the extent of the Commission's investigations beforehand and the German Government will be required to give guarantee for the Allied officers' safety. In the event of German recalcitrancy, the Allies will discuss further measures.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference did not meet to-day. The British Embassy has informed the Secretariat of the Conference that owing to stress of business, the British Government were unable to instruct Lord Crewe in time. British circles emphasise the delay is in no way an unfavourable sign and have strong confidence a definite agreement will be reached.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER NOT TO RETURN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—The German Charge D'Affaires has informed the Quai D'Orsay that the ex-Crown Prince has formally renounced his rights to the throne and that the German Government has decided not to allow the ex-Kaiser to return.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED CONTROL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement attempting to justify the treatment of the Franco-Belgian Inter-allied Control Commissioners says that the Belgian officers aroused suspicion by burning the papers and a map was found showing the positions of the Reichswehr troops operating in Saxony. Thus the blame rests with the foreign officers in as much as under the Treaty of Versailles, they are not entitled to the control of troops constitutionally assigned to the Reich duties.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKING REPUBLICAN.

MR. DENIS BARRY'S DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Dublin.—Mr. Denis Barry, after being on hunger-strike for thirty-five days, died in Newbridge internment camp to-day.—Reuter.

COTTON CONTROL.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Having found it impossible to introduce any system of control which would cover the whole cotton trade the Joint Committee at Manchester has adjourned in order that the employers section may consult their Associations regarding the possibility of sectional control.—Retur.

WIRELESS DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Two wireless transmitting sets installed in Ships' life-boats successfully demonstrated over a fifty mile journey in the Thames Mouth. One of these submitted by a Marconis possessed the advantage of recording the position of the receiving ship but required an expert operator. The other patented by Captain Frost, nineteen inches long and nine inches deep, could be operated by anybody and its signals sent out were picked up sixty miles away.—Retur.

AKALI LEADERS' CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 20.

In the court of Mr. P. J. Anderson, Special Magistrate, the case against the Akali leaders was resumed and the statement of principal Jodhsingh, M.A. was continued. The witness deposed [redacted] story and formation of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and said that the S.G.P.C. had passed non-coperation resolution. The witness explained the constitution of S.G.P.C. and said that in consequence of the non-cooperation resolution some members had fallen out of the S.G.P.C. both in 1921 and 1923 elections. He described the earlier history of the Akali Jathas when the Court rose for the day.

LLOYD BANK FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

In the Lloyds Bank fraud case in which S.C. Dutt and five others were charged with conspiracy and cheating Lloyds Bank, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day committed all the six accused to take their trial at the next High Court Sessions. Later the accused applied for bail before Mr. Justice Walmsley who granted bail to three accused and rejected the application of the remaining three who were stated to be French subjects.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

According to the figures for India's foreign seaborne trade in October, imports amount to 2060 lakhs and exports including re-exports to 2555 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure were 472 lakhs and balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper was against India to the extent of 764 lakhs.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE GOVERNMENT.

STRESEMANN'S FATE UNSETTLED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Berlin.—The important session of the Reichstag, designed to settle Dr. Stresemann's fate, adjourned to-day amid an uproar following the Socialists' denunciation of Government's divergent attitude to Bavaria and Saxony respectively. It was also complained that the police were present. Herr Loebe explained the presence of the civilian police was due to numerous threats on the lives of the members of Government.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN LOAN

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FOREIGN BANKERS

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Berlin.—According to the "Boersen Courier" negotiations are progressing between a well-known Berlin bank and Anglo-American and Dutch group of bankers concerning the loan of one thousand four hundred Million gold marks to Germany, provided the internal political situation of Germany does not change. The offer is made only to the Stresemann Government which will guarantee credit.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. BHURGRI ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri was declared elected to-day to the Legislative Assembly from Sind Mahomedan constituency by a majority of 4284 votes against 892 only which his opponent Pir Ghulam Hydershah secured.

NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

In the contest for the non-Mahomedan seat in Sind for the Indian Legislative Assembly Mr. Harichand Vishandas C.I.E. has been elected by 3,482 votes against Mr. Pirbhdas Tolani of Larkhana with 1,386 votes. Mr. Harichand Vishandas was the sitting member.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

ELECTION RESULTS IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 21.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the Mahomedans of Sind on the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon from Karachi City, Haji Fazl Mahodhan and Haji Khamiso from Karachi District, Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussein and Mr. Noor Mohd. from Hyderabad District, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Bhuto and Wadero Mohd. Ayub Shah from Larkana District, Haji Imambux Jatoi from Nawabshah Distt., Mr. Rasulbux Shah and Khan Bahadur Jan Mohd. Khan from Sukkur Distt.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent non-Mohamedans on the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani from Karachi City, Mukhi Jethanand from Eastern Sind, Mr. Bhojsingh Pahalajani from Western Sind.

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani is a Swaraj Party member.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has been declared successful for the non-Mohamedan seat on the Legislative Assembly defeating the Swarajist candidate Mr. Tolani. Regarding the Mahomedan seat on the Assembly Mr. Bhurgri's election is taken for granted.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The results of the Bengal Council elections in three constituencies were announced to-day. No Swaraj Party candidate contested these seats. In the presidency division, the landholders Constituency, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, Education Minister was declared elected with 91 votes, his rival Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri securing only 21 votes. In Bengal Maharaja Sava Constituency Mr. Tarit Bhusan Roy (Moderate) was elected. In the South Central Calcutta general constituency there was a triangular fight, candidates being Mr. A. C. Banerjee (Independent), Mr. D. J. Cohen (Constitutionalist) and Captain J. N. Banerjee (Constitutionalist), brother of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee. Mr. A. C. Banerjee was declared elected, having secured the largest number of votes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The depression near Sandheads yesterday has moved to north-east angle of the Bay and has weakened. Rainfall has been nearly general on the southeast Bengal coast and there have been few falls in Burma. Tavoy and Barisal report three-quarters of an inch.

Forecast.—A decrease in Bengal.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 21.

After a busy session the Karnatak Provincial Conference concluded on Tuesday. More than twenty resolutions were put through, but the most important of all were the following dealing with the present situation and the future conduct of affairs. (1) This Conference is of opinion that the programme of non-violent non-co-operation inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi is the only means of attaining Swarajya. (2) This Conference is of opinion that the Congress should maintain the same attitude of complete dissociation from the Legislatures established by the Government as heretofore and that there should be no change of policy in this respect. (3) This Conference is strongly of opinion that the salvation of the country lies in the whole-hearted attention to the constructive programme and recommends to the Congress to insist on strenuous and sustained efforts on the part of the people for its speedy fulfilment. This resolution which was moved by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President of the Provincial Congress Committee in an eloquent and impressive speech had been discussed in the Subjects Committee at some length and one or two amendments had been moved including preparation for civil disobedience and starting of triple boycott. Sjt. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi sponsored an amendment in favour of inclusion of civil disobedience and ably supported his amendment by marshalling many arguments, but the Subjects Committee adhered to the original resolution and it was placed before the Conference. It seems Maulana Mahomed Ali who had been shown the draft resolution in advance was entirely in favour of it and there was no question, but that it would be carried unanimously. Even Sjt. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi who by nature is a wholehogger warmly supported the resolution in the open Conference. The President before putting it to vote clearly explained the meaning of the resolution and told the audience not to vote for it if they felt least doubt or hesitation about it. The audience were also warned that if they voted for the resolution it would be regarded on their part as a vow that they would scrupulously carry it out. The resolution was then put to vote and carried amidst tremendous cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

PUBLIC OPINION AND INDIAN STATES.

Another resolution though by no means of much general importance was about the freedom of speech, writing, association and Press. This was of considerable interest to the subjects of the Indian States and reads thus. "This Conference views with regret the attempts made in the Indian States for stifling public opinion by denying the right of free association, free speech and free Press without which there can be no healthy public opinion and in particular condemns the reactionary policy of the Government of Mysore in maintaining its Press law in a form which threatens with extinction the newspaper Press in Mysore and exposes the journalists in Mysore to the surveillance of Government officials." Mr. R. Venkatram who moved the resolution emphasised the woes of the Subjects of the Indian States in particular Hyderabad and Mysore. He referred to the recently amended Mysore Press regulation which exposed both newspaper Press and journalists to the tender mercies of a brown bureaucracy. He also condemned the recently announced reform scheme in Mysore as a colossal sham and hypocracy. He hoped Mysoreans would not rest content with the shadow of reform, but agitate for vindicating the representative Assembly from the unmerited obloquy to which local shortsighted bureaucracy had condemned it. Mr. Raghavendra Sharma of Hyderabad seconding said that in his State they had neither Municipality, Legislative Council nor Assembly and worse off in respect of security of person and property. The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

It is interesting to observe that during the voting on the Non-co-operation resolution both Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Pickthall though technically not members of the Conference voted in its favour. The discussion on the resolution aroused tremendous enthusiasm and the theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity and crowds of people who were unable to get admission were so large that at one time the organisers of the Conference were seriously considering to hold overflow meetings outside the theatre, but the people though chafing under disappointment patiently waited on roadways and when cheering broke out inside they enthusiastically took it up outside and kept it up for quite a few minutes. After the Conference concluded there was a monster mass meeting on the Thalbavdi Maidan behind the khaddar exhibition hall; about 10,000 people attended and sat through nearly four hours intently listening to the speeches by Sjt. Deshpande, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Maulana Mahomed Ali on the present situation.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS MEETING.

PROTEST FROM CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Marwadi Association have telegraphed to the Government of India expressing opinion that the attendance of three members of the Government of India at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce is against the real interests of the country and liable to the construction that Government countenances the items on the agenda which are calculated to oppose the country's progress and urging that the visit be abandoned.

The Shah left Beirut yesterday for Marseilles aboard the Maritime Messageries steamer "Lotus." A salute of 101 guns was fired.—Reuter.

IDEALS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

thousand volunteers, is distinctly opposed to the spirit of the Bardoli resolutions. The excitement of prosecutions and imprisonments, the agitation over the trials and sufferings of the political prisoners, combined with other causes (such as the differences between Hindus and Muslims, the Guru-ka-bagh affair, the situation in the Near East, etc., and the lack of efficient leadership) have prevented the country from following the constructive programme laid down at Bardoli.

Council-Entry and Civil Disobedience.

The controversy about the entry into the Councils has been carried on in a narrow and partisan spirit. Both sides have used or misused the idea of Civil Disobedience for party purposes. Civil Disobedience which had been postponed *sine die*, has again been set up on the altar by both sides. The ghost has again been recalled to life, without the least chance of a greater vitality being put into it than was found possible under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The mistake of fixing a short time for preparation has been repeated. The spectre of Civil Disobedience is again stalking the land without the least chance of its finding a definite body and shape in the near future. The idea has been revived in order to create enthusiasm, the lack of which has been held responsible for the failure of the constructive programme. The motive underlying it is not pure. It has the appearance of an electioneering cry. The Council question should have been approached and decided on its own merits. It has nothing (at least not much) to do with Civil Disobedience. The result is that the leaders and the workers are again excited over it; and there is no inclination to think of the ways and means of carrying out the constructive programme which is the most vital thing to do. I have, elsewhere, expressed my views on the Council controversy, and I still hold to them. I do not desire to reproduce them here. But what seems most vital, and necessary to me is that the best intellect and the best mind of the Congress movement should be devoted to the task of organizing and educating the country. The leaders should have time and opportunity to think, and to think logically, closely and deeply. They ought to study the question, in the spirit of seekers after the truth and the aspirants for light. They should hold constant consultations and give and take each other's thought. The crude thinking and acting of 1921 should be replaced by deep thinking and wise planning. The experience of 1920 to 1922 should be utilized in arriving at decisions. The work of collecting funds and enlisting volunteers is good in its own way, but much success is not likely to attend it unless well thought out schemes of organizing the country in the light of the experiences gained in 1921-22, for the purposes and aims of the Congress have been evolved, first by individual thinking and then by joint deliberations of those possessed of the necessary mental and moral qualifications. The habit of thinking and acting under stress of excitement and exertion requires to be replaced, at least for intervals, by co-ordinated, collated and constructive thinking in a calm and cool atmosphere.

Need for Clear Vision.

We are in the most critical period of our national life. Much will depend on how we think and plan now. No one can see far ahead. But we should put forth in our thought as much of vision (clear, noble and inspiring) as we can command to our service. The leaders have a great responsibility to discharge. Their lead must be clear, well thought out and definite. The lead in thought must be followed by lead in action. There should be no attempt at all to play to the gallery. There should be no half-heartedness and no hesitations about our resolves. The country should be distinctly told what to do. If it is prepared to listen and do it, well and good. If not, our business does not end here, but it just begins. We should hammer on. The work of educating the country into our ideals and plans must be carried on by active propaganda. The leaders themselves must do the propaganda. The press, the platform and even the pulpit should be used for it. Both tongue and pen ought to be requisitioned. Clubs, societies, associations and schools should be started and utilised for propaganda work. All legitimate ways allowed by the existing political constitution should be followed. The constitution is not of our making. We do not owe any allegiance to it. But that is no reason why we should not use the opportunity it gives us without making us *parties* to it, and without in any way shocking or infringing our sense of morality. The only two limitations laid down in our creed are that they should be legitimate and peaceful. Subject to that all ways are open to us. Let different groups adopt different methods so long as fundamentally their thoughts and their principles are morally true and politically sound. Uniformity of practice is not at all vital. Driven by common springs, guided by common motives, controlled by common impulses, inspired by common purposes, we can evolve a common will by working on different lines, and without wasting much time and energy in useless controversies carried on in a spirit of partisonship.

Wait for a more Favourable Opportunity.

A certain amount of controversy is necessary and vital specially when it concerns the fundamentals, but when the difference is only due to looking at a thing from different angles, without any difference in objects and in methods, it should not be allowed to stand in the way of combined and separate action. I have no doubt in my mind that Civil Disobedience should, for the present, be shelved. Of course it will remain a part of our programme. It is based on truth, and on a sense of duty. It is fundamentally right. But the time and occasion of it has for the present gone. We must wait for another favourable opportunity to launch it if it is at all needed. In the meantime, we must organise and educate in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of sustained work. The experiences gained and the spirit engendered should both be invoked to help us in the task. I am perfectly certain that if we undertake the work in the same spirit of devotion, of single-mindedness, of sacrifice, and selflessness as marked our conduct in 1921, the response by the country will even be greater, nobler, more inspiring and more durable. Let us make a note of the advance we have made and use it for further progress, in the true spirit of "pioneers and miners." Let us take our inspiration from the Gita, and act, act in the living present, with a will to achieve and succeed. God willing! we will succeed.

GANDHI DAY IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The twentieth Gandhi Day was celebrated in Calcutta yesterday by a meeting in Halliday Park. Mr. C. R. Das presided. "I have spoken about Mahatmaji many times from different platforms", said Mr. Das, "hence I have nothing more to add to my previous statements. However, for the sake of convention I will say a few words about Mahatmaji. Mahatma Gandhi brought new light in our political atmosphere. He is the ideal man of India. He did not only invent a new weapon for our salvation, but acted up to his own preaching. The new and novel weapon was Non-violent Non-co-operation. Mahatmaji asserted that every national movement must be based on Truth. He stood against diplomacy and jugglery in the domain of politics. When some members of Parliament were eager to have Mahatmaji arrested, he openly declared that it was his duty to show his dissatisfaction at the present form of Government. He never tried to escape punishment. He always took his stand on Truth and Non-violence.

"Non-co-operation has got two aspects—Non-violence and Non-co-operation. He successfully flung the weapon of Non-violence at his adversaries in the battle-field of politics, but many of us misunderstood the term Non-co-operation. Every Non-co-operator must co-operate with his own self, that is, he must reject every foreign element which does not suit his own nature. The bureaucracy exerts its influence in all phases of our national activities and until and unless we remove this millstone that has been tied round our neck, all our endeavours in every other direction are doomed to failure. To-day our duty is clear—we must assail the bureaucracy from all sides and shatter it to pieces. This we must achieve through Non-violent Non-co-operation. If we work sincerely our efforts would be crowned with success and Mahatmaji would again become free. Otherwise, there is no need of making farcical demonstrations and thereby make a show of our lip-deep respect towards Mahatmaji."

Mr. Das then left the meeting to go for canvassing in the Barabazar and Barrackpore area for the Swaraja Party candidates and Mr. Mohini Debi took the chair. Messrs. Padamraj Jain, Ahmed Ali, Bholanath Varman and others then addressed the meeting asking the people to stand by Mahatma Gandhi's advice.

Dr. C. Natesan, Messrs. Ramalingam Chetty and C. R. Reddy have issued invitations to non-Brahmin M.L.Cs. for meeting on 25th instant to concert measures for the formation of a non-Brahmin opposition to the present Ministry.—(A. P.)

Seats are being assigned to M.L.Cs. in the Madras Council Chamber according to the wishes and political convictions. The Swarajists have asked for separate bench and it has been allotted.—(A. P.)

The "Madras Mail" understands that during the last month there have been several small encounters between parties of Agency rebels and the Police and that a few casualities have been reported. The rebels ar understood to be decidedly more hard-pressed now than they have been for some time past.—(A. P.)

Continued from column 6.)

more marked than they are at present. Should our receipts exceed our estimates the necessity for entrenching on our Net Premia Fund may not arise, and a larger sum will then be available to relieve taxation in succeeding years.

Town duties have temporarily fallen considerably, and in allowing for a revenue of Rs. 20,40,000 I think I am allowing for a very fair estimate of our probable receipts. We received in 1922-23 only Rs. 16,90,000 and I anticipate that our receipts in 1923-24 will be only Rs. 18,09,000.

COTTON DUTIES.

We have under-estimated our receipts in the past as we had really no basis to work on. The Income has been so consistently good, reaching Rs. 14,92 in 1921-22, Rs. 16,72 in 1922-23 and being estimated to realise Rs. 15,00 in the revised estimates for 1923-24, that I have raised the estimate for 1924-25 from the usual Rs. 12,00 to Rs. 14,25. I am not inclined to put the Income at a higher figure, as after all the results are dependent not only on the monsoon but on several other factors.

WATER WORKS.

The increase is estimated at Rs. 7,80,000. Of this Rs. 5,91,000 is due to the enhancement of the tax from 3¾ to 4¼ per cent. Rs. 2,24 is due to expansion at the existing rate of taxation, and the balance is due to increased receipts from water supplied by meter and miscellaneous sources.

EDUCATION.

I have allowed for an increase of Rs. 86,000 though the receipts from Government are far short of our estimates. We received in 1922-23 only Rs. 4,41,000 against an estimate of Rs. 7,00,000 and against an estimate of Rs. 8,63,000 in 1923-24 we have at date received only rupees six hundred.

CLOSING BALANCE.

As explained above I propose to augment the Surplus Cash Balance for revenue and taxation purposes by transferring Rs. 3,00,000 from the Net Premia Fund.

The Income for 1924-25 is estimated at Rs. 3,12,18,000; And the Expenditure at Rs. 3,19,73,000; Deficit Rs. 7,55,000.

On the motion of the chairman the Committee postponed the consideration of the Budget estimates to the next Committee

MR. TAIRSEE APPOINTED MEMBER OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

In the same meeting on the motion of Rao Bahadur, A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried unanimously, Mr. I. R. Tairsee was appointed an additional member of the following Sub-Committees of the Corporation:—

(1) The Sub-Committee regarding revision of rents of stalls in Municipal markets: (2) The Sub-Committee regarding revision of the salaries of the clerical and other staff of the different departments of the Municipality (3) The Sub-Committee regarding the procedure to be followed in raising loans under the Municipal Act.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1924-25.

DEFICIT OF SEVEN AND HALF LAKHS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) in the Corporation Hall, Mr. R. M. Cursetjee presiding. After several items on the Agenda of the day were disposed of the Municipal Commissioner presented the Budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1924-25. The Income for 1924-25 is estimated at Rs. 3,12,18,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 3,19,73,000 leaving a deficit amounting to Rs. 7,55,000.

In the course of his note on the Budget estimates, the Commissioner stated:—

"Estimating as well as is possible at this early date I have hopes that on the transactions for 1923-24 there will be a net surplus of Rs. 16,63,000.

We are once again faced with the problem of carrying on the administration of this City with a growing demand for greater efficiency, while the City itself is passing through a period of bad trade, and there is a consequent reduced capacity in the people to meet their obligations.

A sympathetic consideration of the existing difficult conditions must therefore form the cardinal point round which our financial policy should be moulded, and increased taxation should be resorted to only after all available alternatives have been scrutinised and it is shown to be inevitable and essential for financial stability. No such situation has yet arisen and while we cannot close our eyes to the obvious imminence of an increase in the expenditure necessary for the development of the City, for the improvement of its drainage, water supply, roads and sanitation, and for the educational advancement of its citizens, we have the satisfaction on the other hand of knowing that our stable sources of income have in no way been affected, but still continue their upward tendency, and must continue to improve with the development of the City and the return to a prosperity which, it is to be hoped cannot be far distant. I accordingly have no hesitation in advising the Standing Committee and the Corporation to maintain the rates of taxation at their present level in all cases except in the case of the Water Rate, drawing on our Surplus Cash Balance, which has materially improved, and on the large balance we have in the Net Premia Fund, to finance the comparatively small deficit of Rs. 7,55,000 in the estimated results of the year 1924-25.

THE WATER RATE.

The water rate now stands at 4½ per cent. on rateable value; but with commencement on the Tansa Irrigation Scheme of over 5 Crores I do not think it can be argued that an increase of ¼ per cent. in the rate is not reasonable. The increase will, it is hoped, only be temporary, for with the much larger supply that will be available in 1926-27 and succeeding years our Income should before long overtake the increased interest and sinking and charges necessitated by our larger capital expenditure on this account. Though the new water scheme will not be completed till after the close of the year 1926-27, there are grounds for hoping that it will effect even during that year a considerable improvement in the supply available, and the public cannot therefore legitimately object to the small increase proposed.

I have alluded also to a transfer which I propose to make from the Net Premia Fund to our Surplus Balances and suggest that the transfer need not be larger than Rs. 3,00,000. This fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 10,00,000 and increases yearly by from 1½ to 2 lakhs. It represents the difference between the compound interest rate at which the accumulations in our Sinking Funds are calculated to increase, and the actual rates at which we can invest the Interest and Sinking Fund instalments. For purposes of amortization compound interest is calculated in some cases at 3 per cent. and in others at 4 per cent. whereas the rates we are at present receiving from our investments range from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. the excess being credited to the Net Premia Fund. The uses to which this fund was intended to be put are the payment of discount on our loans raised in the market and of any possible losses in our Sinking Fund investments when discharging our loans. As the Standing Committee are aware the Sinking Funds have now been so arranged that no material losses can occur on the sale of paper, and we are gradually absorbing our own loans. We are also obtaining money on loan account from Government. The position therefore at present is that we have no immediate use for this fund, and since it has accumulated by payments from Revenue, I propose to utilize it as a reserve to maintain taxation at its present level, thus paying back to Revenue what has accumulated from that source beyond the needs of the immediate future.

Though the Fire Brigade Income is greater by ¼ per cent. than is required by the present rate of expenditure, I do not propose to interfere with the present rates, as the reduction could only be ¼ per cent., and the building of new fire stations in the City with the establishment and equipment required for them will very shortly demand increased funds. A reduction, moreover, would only increase the proposed total estimated deficit for the year, cause great trouble in working out bills and reduce taxation to an infinitesimal extent. If the surplus recurs in future years the matter will be reconsidered.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1924-25.

The budget estimates for 1923-24 adopted by the Corporation aggregated Rs. 2,99 17. My present proposals total Rs. 3,19,73,000 showing an increase of Rs. 20,56,000.

The increase in the Water Works debt, consequent a most entirely on the Tansa Tripdication Scheme, is estimated at Rs. 9,28.

The decreases of Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 50 detailed above are owing to special provision made in 1923 24, which is not required to be repeated, and to the provision for arrear payments for contribution to the Provident Fund made in 1923-24 which are not required in 1924-25.

INCOME FOR 1924-25.

As already noted above, I have found it advisable to increase the water rate from 3¾ per cent. to 4¼ per cent. on rateable value. The estimated budgetted Income for 1923-24 was placed at Rs. 2,96,85,660 I estimate the receipts during 1924-25 at Rs. 3,12 18,000 giving an increase of Rs. 15,33,600.

GENERAL TAX.

I have allowed for an increase of only Rs. 6,25,000 which is Rs. 4,00,000 in excess of the estimates put forward by the Assessor and Collector. There is without doubt a temporary set-back in building, consequent mainly on the speculation of recent years, a fall in house property values, tight money, bad trade and the difficulty of realizing on lands and buildings or negotiating mortgages. We are also experiencing some difficulty in collecting our revenue, and the arrears of taxes to be recovered may temporarily be higher. I have therefore thought it advisable to allow for a less rapid expansion in our revenues than might be expected in more normal times, with the signs of prosperity

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NEW TURKEY.

(Continued from page 7.)

So-and-So is doing now, or is prepared to do, to set things right. From my observations in England I should say that the body of opinion in favour of the complete evacuation of both Mesopotamia and Palestine is growing steadily. There seems a likelihood of the treaty made with the Sherif of Mecca being carried out, so far as territories in British occupation are concerned, in the not far distant future. If that should happen France would be forced to evacuate Syria. That would liberate Jezirat-ul-Arab politically, but would it satisfy our religious demands? No. That cannot be done by any action of the Powers of Europe. That is work that can be done by Muslims only. The Jazirat-ul-Arab is the nucleus of our theocracy around the sacred centre of Islam. Its glory is the glory of Islam. Its defence is the concern of all the Muslims and therefor the concern of the head and representative of all the Muslims. In fact we are now entering upon the second stage of our Khilafat programme. The first objective, the preservation of th Ottoman Khilafat has, by the blessing of Allah on the heroic efforts of the Turkish people, been achieved. The next must be the restoration of Jazirat-ul-Arab, the centre of Islam, the heritage of all the Muslims, to full participation in the Muslim brotherhood. There is a way in which that can be done without affront to Arab independence.

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY.

As you know, the grand National Assembly of Turkey separated the temporal power of the Khilafat from the temporal power of the Turkish State, and has since proclaimed the latter a republic. Some people seem to think that both these measures are disastrous and against the right tradition of Islam. The same kind of people were shocked when the Khalifa ceased to be a despot. They had identified the Khilafat of Islam with military despotism. But the Khalifa is the successor of the Holy Prophet, and the Holy Prophet was not a military despot, nor were his four successors, al-Khulafa ar-Rashidin. The Holy Prophet was of Coreysh and lived among Coreysh, and he had *Saltanat*, but he was not the Sultan of Coreysh in the sense that Abdul Hamid II was Sultan of Turkey. The Khalifa Omar-ibn ul-Khattab was in *Saltanat* the greatest emperor in the world, but he lived a very simple private life in al-Madinah, which was a Republic if there ever was one on this earth! It was the despotism that was contrary to Islam, but that came afterwards.

The Turks by destroying the despotism, and by separating the Khilafat from the Turkish State, have given us golden opportunity for restoring the Khilafat to its true Islamic status. With regard to the Turkish Republic I would ask you to have patience. There are those among us who are over-ready to cry out that a thing is un-Islamic merely because it has the shape and hue of modern times. The spirit of Islam is not static, it is dynamic. The precepts of Islam are not for a particular period of history, but for every age, and every age has to apply them to its particular needs and conditions. To contend that El Islam is not adapted to the conditions and the needs of modern times is to detract from the completeness of Islam as a religion. It is the contention of an enemy to El Islam. Yet there are Muslims who object to the presentment of Islamic truth to the world in modern terms, though its translation into modern terms is a necessity of Muslim progress. The Turks are making an attempt at such translation. They are only human, they will make mistakes at first, but with experience they will learn to rectify them. I ask you, brethren, to have patience with the Turkish State, to pray for its right guidance and success, and to support it, for it is in a peculiar sense the hope of El Islam.

THE NEW KHILAFAT.

And when looking at this new republic, I would ask you to remember that you are seeing only half the picture. The other half is not yet painted, it is still a blank, and it has to be filled in by us, the Muslims outside Turkey. To complete the new republic we must have the new Khilafat, and that is our part of the work. A strong Khilafat, unidentified with the power and ambition of a particular State, quite unpolitical in the ordinary sense of the word, concerned with the well-being, education and improvement of the Muslims everywhere, is the best guarantee that Muslim progress will be kept on Muslim lines. We the Muslims of the world, have been invited to organise the new Khilafat and ensure its strength. The Turks have asked us to perform this work for them, and for ourselves, and thus collaborate with them in the construction of the true Islamic State. The greatness of the task should give us pride in it. And it means much to us. We can now have a Khilafat which will take an equal interest in all the Muslims, in us in India, you in the Karnatik, just as much as in the Turks and Arabs, developing their useful institutions, guiding their endeavours, fostering their progress. For this, the first thing that we have to do is to re-establish the Khalifa's rights over the Holy Places of Islam, and that can be done only by negotiation between Muslims.

If His Majesty the Khalifa had been still Sultan of Turkey, the Arabs might quite reasonably have suspected him of seeking to restore the Turkish sovereignty. Now there can be no such suspicions. The Khalifa must have troops to garrison the holy cities and police the pilgrim roads at certain seasons. There might be an objection to the use of only Turkish troops for such a purpose. Well, let them be international Muslim troops. Let every Muslim State provide its quota. It would not be the first time by any means that the Khalifa's rights over the holy cities have been recognized by ruler of Arabia, and the presence of the Khalifa's troops was never reckoned an affront to Arab sovereignty, because the special status of the Holy Places as the property of all the Muslims has been always recognised.

THE REAL AIM.

But I would remind you that it is no use our embarking on this work if our aim is but to make things as they were before. We have to make things better, or our work is vain. The ideal of Islam is a complete theocracy. Our aim is to establish the Kingdom of God on earth. Mankind is Allah's Viceroy, His Khalifa, in this world.

"And when thy Lord said to the angels I am placing in the earth a Khalifa (Viceroy) they said "Wilt thou place there in one who will make mischief and shed blood therein while we hymn Thy praise and sanctify Thee? He said: Surely I know that which ye know not".

That which the angels know not is God's purpose for mankind. We also know it not, but we know that it is lofty and to be achieved by our obedience to the law of God. In the first revelation which our Holy Prophet (may God bless and keep him!) received, these words occur:

"Surely man is rebellious when he regards himself as independent. Surely to thy Lord is the return."

We are rebellious when we oppress or wrong our fellow-creatures, for we forget the universal sovereignty of God and the ultimate account which we must render to Him. Therefore I would urge you when embarking on this second phase of our Khilafat movement to put all bitterness and hatred towards any living creature from your hearts, for it engenders evil, which alone we ought to hate. Our object is to found the true Islamic State on modern lines, to give a great example and an inspiration to the world, and we must never be content with any lower aim, or we are not true Muslims. There is room for all mankind in the Islamic State. The sole requirement is that they acknowledge Allah's universal sovereignty and recognise the human rights of all mankind.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

Our Hindu brothers who are present must be thinking that I have forgotten them. That is not so. It is just because I was thinking of them that I have spoken so much to emphasise the true ideal of Islam. Mahatma Gandhi showed us that the proper ground of Hindu-Muslim unity is the ground of pure religion. Our non-cooperation movement is a religious movement, its great success in the country has been mainly due to its religious nature. That is why I am sorry to see so many of our fellow-workers drifting into politics since we were deprived of the great Hindu Saint we all acknowledge as our leader. The strife of politics leads on to racial hatred, envy, malice, things essentially irreligious. The Mahatma set a higher example and he pointed to a better way.

Never was more cause for racial hatred given to a man than was given to Mahatma Gandhi. For seeking to befriend our people—mine as well as yours, for they were British subjects—in South Africa, he was beaten and insulted and nearly kicked to death by a "White" mob in the streets of Durban. I am glad to say that he was rescued by the efforts of an English lady. But most men's hearts would have been filled with desperate hatred and a hungry longing for revenge. Mahatma's heart was filled with a relentless hatred, but not of his aggressors. He conceived relentless hatred for brutality. In the picture of the scene which he preserved in memory the figure of the woman who had rescued him outshone the figures of his angry persecutors. He saw the degradation of brutality. He saw that if his people were really to win their point against their violent opponents, they must not seek to rival them in that respect but must excel them in restraint. Mahatma hated no man, but he hated wrong. That is the true religious standpoint, the basis of the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements. People in England were surprised to hear me saying that there is no racial hatred among genuine Non-Cooperators. But it is quite natural, for Mahatma's vision of Swaraj included every element in India, even th British.

CONCENTRATE ON ESSENTIALS.

Mahatma is in fact a great imperialist—if only England could be brought to see it—for he has never tired of pointing out the only way in which the British Empire can be justified. And he avoids the way of strife, choosing the way of self development, which is the way of progress. To overcome the evil in opponents, he has taught us that we must try by all means to increase the goodness in ourselves, individually and collectively. It would be foolish to await the current of events or battle angrily against repressive forces when by doing very simple solid work we can quickly and quite peacefully attain our object. When men are working all together for a common object, they are one, whereas when men are idle and divided in their aims, there are divisions and contentions.

I do not think that Hindu-Muslim Unity can be achieved by yielding up one jot of our beliefs, ideals or principles, but I am sure that it can be achieved by concentrating on essentials, and putting unessentials in the background, in our mutual intercourse. The success which has so far attended our Khilafat movement by the grace of God, is largely due to the Hindus, and to the great Mahatma, as my dear brothers Shaukat Ali and Muhammed Ali, happily once more among us, are never tired of proclaiming to the world. Mahatma taught us to avoid the path of mere contention, even against an actual opponent. He made us keep to real progressive work, thus emphasising a religious truth which the Holy Coran itself inculcates in the circumstances which are ours to-day. I have only followed him in urging on my co-religionists, now that we are embarking on the second phase of the Khilafat movement, the need of concentrating on constructive work that we can do ourselves without palaver, instead of wasting energy upon appeals, petitions, arguments, and threats, to people who suppose they yielded to such agitation, could not restore the structure of Islam as we can. It is the same with India. No one can build an Indian nation except Indians themselves. It is useless to appeal in such a matter to outsiders. And the first condition of a nation is its unity.

We should give up judging people good or bad according as they profess particular creed. The Holy Coran informs us that the proper test is conduct:

"It is not righteousness that you turn your faces to the East and West, but righteous is he who believes in Allah and the Last Day and the Angels and the Scripture and the Prophets; and gives property for love of Him to kindred and orphans and to the wretched and the wanderers and to those who ask, and to set slaves free, and who is constant and sincere in prayer and gives the poor their due. And those who keep a promise when they make one, and the patient under tribulation and adversity. These are they who are sincere. These are the God fearing."

That is a text which every Muslim, ought to bear in mind, as we embark upon this second most important phase of our Khilafat movement, by which the Muslims will be largely judged before the world; for we cannot succeed if we forget the nature of true righteousness. The companions of the Holy Prophet were sincere and God-fearing. They turned their faces to the East and West, and mighty nations fell before them, conquered not by force of arms, but by the force of righteousness. Their object was not conquest but the spread of truth, and their achievement stands until this day. The countries which they conquered, Arabia, Syria Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa are still the kernel of Islam. But as the pomp of the Islamic Power increased, there arose leaders who saw conquest as an end and object in itself. They turned their faces to the East and West with mighty armies and thought it righteousness merely to go out and fight with the idea of conquest. Their work was based on pride and it proved perishable. Their false ideals misled the Muslims, and are indeed the cause of all the present troubles of Islam. Are we going to follow their example or the example of the Holy Prophet and his blest companions? There can be no choice for any Muslim. We must go back to the example of the Prophet in order to retrieve the glory of Islam. And thus we cannot be content with sending delegations to the East and West to try to re-establish and reform our great Islamic institutions; we must also establish and reform ourselves. We must to restore the Khilafat on a true basis. Let us found it on a basis Muslims. Then it cannot fall.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The following is the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the First Karnatak Khilafat Conference held at Bijapur yesterday.

On behalf of the Reception Committee of this Conference I tender you a cordial welcome to the historical city. This is the first time that this conference has met in this city from the time Karnatak was given the privilege of a separate province. We are gathered here to-day under a profound sense of the gravest responsibility. The Mussalmans have never had a weightier duty to discharge than the one that had been laid upon them for the present and you the representatives of the people of Karnatak are here to decide an issue which may affect the future of the whole Islamic world and Islam. The success of Mustafa Kemal Pasha has not at all solved the question of the caliphate. It has its own aspect and it is the duty of the whole Islamic world to solve the question according to the injunctions of the Quoran and the command of the Prophet. Caliphate is, as the Quoran says, a Divinely promised institution and came into existence just after the death of the Prophet. It served to maintain the stability of Islam and preserved the integrity of the Quoran, keeping it free from all corruption and human interpolation.

The following quotation from the Holy Quran stands as the basis of the Muslim Caliphate.

"Allah has promised to those of you who believe and do good that He will most certainly make them Khalifs in the land as He made those to be rulers who were before them, and that He will most certainly establish for them their religion which He has chosen for them, and that He will most certainly give them their fear, give them security in exchange; they shall serve Me not associating anything with me, and whoever is ungrateful after this, these are they who are the transgressors." (XXIV. 55).

Without an independent Empire free from outside interference, without rule over Arabia, the Caliphate is meaningless. Arabia was the central kingdom in the Caliphate in the sense that while other portions of the Empire might change Arabia could not. There might be other Muslim Empires in the world but the Caliphate rested with that Empire of which Arabia was part, as much as the Caliphate meant a succession to the Holy Prophet, and the Jazirat-ul-Arab, being the kingdom which the Holy Prophet left at his death, and become an essential part of the Caliphate. If a Caliph loses Arabia he can no longer be called a successor of the Holy Prophet. The very word Caliph makes it obligatory that he shall have authority over Arabia, with other territory to maintain his authority and to serve the other needs of the Caliphate.

Islam requires the maintenance of a strong Muslim Empire, with authority extending over the whole of Arabia as a religious necessity. The Prophet himself was a ruler as well as a teacher and so must the Caliph. The Muslims find a precedent of such an Empire in the Holy Quran. The words of the Quoran run thus:—

"And that He will most certainly establish for them their religion which He has chosen for them, and that He will most certainly after the fear give them security in exchange."

These words are the concluding part

(Continued on Page 10).

LITERATURE & ART

BUILDERS OF AMERICA.

BUILDING THE AMERICAN NATION.—By Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. $2.50.

The ancient problem whether the individual or the social forces predominate in the making of history is not and cannot be settled. The adherents of the two schools put forward their point of view in various shapes. Dr. Butler has given us an ingenious interpretation of the origin and development of the American nation in terms of the individuals who formed it. But he is too sane a writer to ignore the other aspect of the subject entirely, and intermingled with the achievements of the individuals, or heroes as Carlyle would have called them, is a brief but scholarly account of the constitutional history and development in which the lesser mortals also played their little part. To a student of political institutions and constitutional history America provides one of his most interesting subjects, and Dr. Butler has done full justice to it in expounding in a clear and lucid style the fundamental principles o that constitution and their gradual development. In tracing the origin of the constitution Dr. Butler probably ascribes an successive influence to the English traditions which the Colonists had inherited, and does not take into sufficient consideration the novel economic and social conditions which contributed so largely to forming the character of the people. A wag has said that the pilgrim fathers, when they reached the shores of America, fell on their knees, and after that they fell on the natives. It is but just to add that later on they fell on the soil and by their wonderful industry and perseverence they struggled through all the initial difficulties of a virgin soil and laid that foundation of hardihood and self-reliance which was the backbone of the American War of Independence.

Dr. Butler is on Surer ground in his study of the personality of the various outstanding figures. Washington and Lincoln, Hamilton and Jefferson, John Marshall and Samuel Adams, are all sketched with a sure hand. It is a pity that the average Indian student is kept blissfully ignorant of these nature's noblemen. Talley Rand, the great minister of Napoleon, who knew all the great men in the Napoleonic era which produced a race of giants, was convinced that Hamilton was the greatest man among them all. But the Indian University curriculum jealously excludes all such unorthodox knowledge. Dr. Butler has dwelt, with pardonable pride, on the greatness of this "master-builder of the nation." Interposed through the book are wise reflections, the result of shrewd observation and ripe scholarship. If is not possible to deal with them here but as an example it may be mentioned that the writer demonstrates that to-day many have lost faith in liberty (individualism) which entails so much inequality and misery. Liberalism versus conservatism has lost all meaning. The issue that is going to be fought out in the time to come is the issue of liberty versus equality.

STORIES FOR CHILDREN.

HUNDRED SHORT STORIES—(Part I, II and III)—Tachukdi so Vato. By Mr. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantawala, Baroda.

The well-known social reformer of Gujarat, Mr. H. D. Kantawala, has rendered distinct service to Gujarati literature by writing over three hundred beautiful short stories for children in his retirement. These interesting stories, each of which conveys a moral, will be popular amongst children for they are written in simple Gujarati and their style is racy. Mr. Kantawala has done well in avoiding the defect of a laboured and complex style from which the old school of Sakshars in Gujarat has suffered. As Mr. Kantawala suggests there is an inexhaustible store of nursery tales current amongst Indian people, still waiting to be reduced into writing. The author in his introduction mentions the testimony paid to Indian folklore by Western writers such as Wilson, Max Muller, Elphinstone, and Mrs. Manning. Some of the stories, all of which are absorbingly interesting, are taken from Puranas or Panchtantras while some others are historical. The efforts of Mr. Kantawala and Mr. Meghani whose book "Grandmother's tales" was reviewed in these columns some weeks ago, will go a long way to encourage others to work in that important direction.

"SUVARNAMALA."

Among the numerous Diwali gifts showered on the Editor's table not the least welcome is the special number of the "Suvarnamala" ("The Golden Necklace"). As Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji, Editor and Proprietor, remarks in his prologue, it is nearly a decade since the "Survarnamala" ceased to be published, but the memories it left behind have not faded in the minds of lovers of Indian art. The journal did a real service for a number of years in reviving the artistic conscience of the educated classes to an appreciation of the glories of the ancient Indian arts and handicrafts. It also stimulated a number of living artists in Western India to high achievement. Such a journal deserves to live and Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji has done well in resuscitating it. The journal now appears in a larger and much improved shape. There are nearly 30 illustrations, all of exclusively Indian interest and five of them three-coloured, in the present number. Naratives, descriptive of the illustrations, are given and make interesting reading. Some of the illustrations are of rare beauty. The Editor would have done well to disclose the name of the artist wherever possible. We wish the journal a long career of usefulness.

"MAUJ."

Though still only in its second year of existence, "Mauj", the comic weekly Marathi journal, has established a record in popularity which must be the envy of some of its contemporaries. Sir Frederic Travers, after a tour of India some years ago, remarked that he had not come across a single smiling face in this country. But he forgot the fact that Indians are undemonstrative by nature. If any one wants to assure himself that the people of this country are as keenly alive as any other people on earth to the comic side of life, he cannot do better than dip into the pages of a journal like "Mauj". In attractively printed covers, the proprietors of the journal issued a special Divali Number, full of cartoons and illustrations and a number of contributions of literary as well as comic interest.

SOME CRICKET PROBLEMS.

KNOTTY CRICKET PROBLEMS SOLVED:—By J. S. Warden, Published by the Author, at 442, Thakoredwar, Bombay pp. 258 price 10s.

Since "Ranji" wrote his Jubilee Book Cricket, Indian cricketers have seldom laid down the bat for the pen. And though in the case of the present author it is the ball and not the bat, he has ventured to break the ice with a confidence which bespeaks that he is sure of his ground. Indeed, if a work of the kind under notice must needs be undertaken by an Indian, there were few better qualified to treat the subject than Mr. Warden, with his expert knowledge derived from personal experience. Having a record of twenty years both in first class cricket and at the coaching net, Mr. Warden has evolved his own explanations of certain cricketing phenomena which, though they do not easily engage the votaries' thoughts, are yet of great importance to a correct understanding the game.

The scheme of the book is rather novel, being a series of 48 questions consisting of "stiff cricket problems" to which the author appends his own answers. While most of the questions and answers repay perusal, having been treated in good style, some are like that pen spectre which is sometimes conveniently raised in order that it may be demolished, while a few are by way of what printers call "fill up". The problems are well elucidated and excellent diagrams are given to illustrate the explanations. On the whole, the author has succeeded in executing the task which he set himself to perform and his success in this must encourage him in the still more ambitious project which he and P. Baloo, the famous Indian bowler, are working upon.

FEELING OLD AT FORTY.

How To Regain Vitality.

Middle age comes too soon if you allow the cares of life to exhaust your blood, leaving you tired and worn. Especially is this so in the Far East, where climatic conditions exact the utmost from the nerves and the vitality. It is no uncommon thing for a deterioration in health to become apparent suddenly. Vague at first, this rapidly develops until appetite is gone, sleep has become fitful or has fled entirely, nervousness and depression have taken the place of the usual feeling of cheerful efficiency, and a general sense of the system being much "below par" has become painfully evident.

Women too are prone to neglect their health. They become prematurely middle-aged and suffer in the process—simply because their blood is exhausted.

In all such cases what is required is a restoration of the quality of the blood. It is because the blood has become watery and impure that the nervous system has run down and that abounding joyous vitality which formerly was yours has dwindled away. To restore your blood to purity and richness you have only to take

DR. WILLIAMS' PI[illegible]

Then you will soon feel [illegible] blood coursing through your veins, [illegible]he, headaches and that melancholy [illegible]in-efficiency will vanish, your appetite will improve, and your restored self-confidence will inspire fresh confidence in you in others.

No new remedy but a Blood and [illegible] Tonic with a world-wide reputation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, obtainable from dealers everywhere, at [illegible] per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

THE DAY MY FATHER DIED.

The day my father died
The world was red and gold,
Flame-forest hung its banners out,
Red roses, marigold.
The garden flagged with flowers
As tribute it would bear
For one who lived and loved so well,
True-hearted, debonair.

I knelt his bed beside
And memories were mine
Of faith that never failed,
A tenderness divine.
When first that head I knew
Those locks were gold not grey,
Yet young my father seemed
The hour he went away.

The dear dead hand I kissed,
Last gift to me his ring,
An old Scots song came back:
"He micht ha'e been a king!"
So royal did he look
My father when he died.
The noblest, wisest, best!
With grief there mingled pride.

Not where his youth was spent
In that grey Northern town
Where his forefathers sleep
Laid he life's burden down.
But in this sunny South.
The land he served and knew.
India, he loved you well,
He rests at last in you!

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK-BUYER

BIOGRAPHY.

Esher, (Reginal, Viscount) IONICUS. Murray 15.

Spender J. A. THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. 2 Vols. Hodder and Stoughton 42.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.—By Lord Charnwood Constable 7s. 6d.

Carlyle (Alexander). LETTERS OF THOMAS CARLYLE TO J. S. MILL, John Sterling and Robert Browning. Fisher Union, 25.

ART.

CATALOGUE OF THE INDIAN COLLECTIONS IN THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON.—By Ananda K. Coomarswamy. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts; London: Luzac. £1 14s. 6d.

MEDIAEVAL CRAFTSMANSHIP AND THE MODERN AMATEUR.—By Newton Wethered. Longmans, 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

POLITIAN: AN UNFINISHED TRAGEDY.—By Edgar A. Poe Richmond: Allan Poe Shrine.

ECONOMICS.

TRADE UNIONISM IN UNITED STATES.—By Robert Franklin Hoxie, Second Edition Appleton 15s.

HISTORY.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE IN THE 17TH CENTURY. In its political and economic aspects.—By Shaafat Ahmed Khan. Oxford: Claredon Press. London: Milford 14s.

POLITICS.

INDIA IN FERMENT.—By Claud H. Van Tyne. Appleton. 8s. 6d.

THE NEED IN NATIONALISM AND OTHER ESSAYS.—By Aurobindo Ghose. Madras S. Ganesan. 8 as.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

NAVROZ.—By K. N. Kanga, Calcutta.

THE LIGHT OF ASTROLOGY.—By P. Gopalan Nair, Rangoon, Price Rs. 1-8-0.

SOAP MANUFACTURE.—By J. D. Narula, Rawalpindi.

INDIAN SHIPPING SERIES—pamphlet No. 6, Published by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

INDIA'S PARLIAMENT AT SIMLA.—By the Director of Information, Government of India, Published by the Supdt. Government Printing, India, Calcutta, Price As. 4.

NEW EDUCATION PAMPHLETS No. I, By Prof. M. M. Gidwani, Published by the Modern Publishing Co., Bombay, Price As. 4.

NEW EDUCATION PAMPHLETS No. II, By Prof. M. M. Gidwani, Published by the Modern Publishing Co., Bombay, Price As. 4.

MY UNDELIVERED LECTURE.—Published by S. K. Mukherjee, Commercial Academy, Dacca.

INDIA AS SHE WAS AND AS SHE IS.—By, Dr. Annie Besant, Published by the Indian Book Shop, New India Office, Madras, Price As. 6.

CLEMENCY FOR MR. NARAYANA MENON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Nov. 20.

A correspondent writes to the Editor of the "Mathrubhumi" that at the instance of certain high officials of the district, signatures are being collected to a counter-memorial praying the Government not to release Mr. P. Narayana Menon. It is stated that among the signatories are many illiterate Moplah men and women who were induced to sign the memorial on the representation that by doing so they would be helping to get their own relations who are now in jail released.

CANADIAN TRADE

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Ottawa.—The trade of Canada for twelve months ending with October amounts to 912,000,000 dollars imports and 994,000,000 dollars exports. These are increases of 172,000,000 and 179,000,000 dollars respectively compared with last year.—Reuter.

ART NOTES

INDIAN ART "AT HOME"

As one reads of the various speeches and of the benevolent exertions of the enthusiasts, patrons, experts and officials who figure so prominently in the activities connected with "the promotion of the study of Indian art" in England the feeling of wonder, some times of amazement, deepens at the idea that the section should find it necessary to concentrate all its attention and enthusiasm for the promotion of Indian art at a place thousands of miles away from its true home. Is it not a strange phenomenon that the people who are, in India, mute and crushed with the load of "silent and solid" work should, the moment they land on the shores of England, suddenly recover their speech and enthusiasm for Indian art? Is it not strange that people with means and influence who in India scarcely think of Indian art and rarely look at Indian artists should in England soon discover the possibilities of helping Indian art? Is it because we in India are less keen about the "promotion" of Indian art? Or is it because we are less intelligent? Are we expected to take for granted the high-toned speeches and discussions and the "superior" activities of these benefactors as something beyond our understanding and concern? Are we, for instance, less interested in tracing the influence of Indian art outside India? Are we less interested in understanding the merits of the frescoes at the caves of Bagh? Let there be no misunderstanding. There is no intention whatever, to depreciate the importance of these outside activities. They have their obvious importance. But they cannot be allowed to perpetuate a principle that is fundamentally wrong and a policy that is evidently mistaken and sometimes disastrous. All the activities that tend to promote Indian art, that tend to provide information and instruction about Indian art, should be, as a matter of principle, naturally, focussed in India. And, it must be a matter of definite policy with the Government of India to see that the officials who direct various artistic and allied activities, who are maintained by the Indian taxpayer, should, in the first place, concentrate their best efforts towards his education and for providing him with facilities that would enable him to develop Indian art.

Wake up India.

But a few years ago Bombay was a by word. It was virtually impossible to resent the comments, which one felt to be more or less justified, of the artists and students of art from outside the city who had acquired a habit of referring to Bombay as if it did not really matter. That attitude and tone has been of late undergoing a decided change, thanks to the growing artistic consciousness of the city first stirred by the challenge uttered by the unmistakable artistic revelation on the walls which first displayed the artistic wealth, so long hidden, of the students of the Bombay School of Art. The city's reply has been equally unmistakable. The Head of the Government of Bombay, the Principal who has the daring natural to a truly artistic temperament, and the citizens every one wholeheartedly encouraged the efforts, which may, without great exageration, be described as heroic, of the students and the inspiring determination of their Principal. The result, mentioned above, has been inevitable. In an article entitled "New Delhi and The Bombay School of Art" published recently in the India's Pictorial Magazine, Allahabad, the writer quite justly insists on the indisputable claim of the Bombay School. There can be no doubt that Mr. Sethna's resolution on the subject when it is discussed by the Council of State will meet with unqualified and unanimous approval. Mr. Sethna will not, on the occasion, merely represent Bombay, he will plead for India, for nothing less than the question of the renaissance of national arts and crafts is involved in the proposition which he will place before the Council of State.

New Delhi.

There is, as the writer of the article aptly remarks, "already in New Delhi an enormous mass of space to be filled, the finished domes of the Secretariat and scores of subsidiary vaults on which students could make trial of various methods. The preparation of cartoons for the more important mural paintings will take years, and the whole scheme of this Villa or Central Institute ought to grow with New Delhi rather than after, it." Surely, if Lord Peel could approach the Government of India for the official recognition of an institution far away in England the people of India, who maintain them, could obviously claim by right, their attention and definite support, for an opportunity, which by every rational standard is theirs, to Indian artists.

Gwalior Assists Bombay Artists.

There is another sign which demonstrates how the artistic activities of Bombay are gradually influencing the artistic currents in the country outside the city. Gwalior has offered facilities and practical assistance to some of the students from the Bombay School of Art for studying the frescoes at Bagh. This is probably the first time the offer has been made from the quarter. Gwalior and its Maharaja, therefore, deserve to be congratulated.

Another Welcome Offer.

It is, it may be assumed, now superfluous to speak about the inspiration and guidance which students of Indian art can obtain from the Ajanta paintings. Their merits have been, or should be, obvious. The only thing that requires immediate attention is to increase the facilities for studying them. If all cannot visit Ajanta they can obtain fairly reliable instruction from the best available copies. Of the few good copies now existing those in the possession of Mr. Kallianji Curumsey Damji, can certainly be included in the group. He is keenly interested in the development of Indian art and has therefore offered his copies as a loan for the benefit of the students of the Bombay School of Art. Mr. Kallianji deserves the thanks of the artists.

A Mistaken Policy.

The prospectus of the annual exhibition conducted by the Bombay Art Society states that the prize offered by the Association of Bombay Architects for the best design of a cottage or Bunglow for the suburbs of Bombay "will be the property of the donor." What has prompted the Society to approve of the trick which converts a prize into a price? Does the Association which offers the prize and the condition understand the implications of the trick? It is, moreover, neither the right nor the dignified procedure for a Society graced by a glaxy of knights and Baroners to rob the struggling artists of their legitimate dues. The Bombay Architectural Association has by its independent attitude and united withdrawal from the Exhibition shown and defended the growing self-respect of the artists. The Bombay Art Society need not increase its unpopularity by these mistaken methods.

A THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Enough protest has not been made against the proposed dissipation of part of the gold reserve against the paper currency. To-day, it is only two millions that the Controller of Currency wishes to part with. But, if the officer be intent on merely satisfying the legal demand of 50 per cent. bullion against the note issue, he is still within his legal rights to sell much more gold than the proposed two millions. This is another attempt to play with our gold resources like the sale of the reverse Council bills two years back. India's demand has consistently been for a real gold standard and a mint to coin gold. Because the resources in the Gold Standard Reserve to the tune of forty crores were "organised to be looted", the prospect of a real gold standard is already distant. By a similar operation against the Paper Currency Reserve, the chances are being made still more distant. Indian politicians and economists should betimes, raise their voice against this thin end of the wedge. This is the more necessary as even the "Bombay Chronicle's" commercial columns reported that the proposal of the Controller of Currency was generally well received.—Yours, etc.,

T. V. PARVATE.

IMPERIAL BANK CONSPIRACY CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

Mr. Dalal, Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, passed orders to-day on the application of the Crown counsel for cancellation of bail in the Imperial Bank conspiracy case, King-Emperor vs. Rai Sahib Bishambarnath and eleven others. The facts as already reported are that the Rai Sahib and eleven others are being tried by the Special Magistrate, Lucknow, on several charges of cheating, conspiracy to cheat forgery and embezzlement. The accused were all released on bail. In the case of the chief accused, the Rai Sahib, the amount of bail was rupees one lakh. In the case of the rest the amounts varied from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 500. After about 18 witnesses have been examined on behalf of the prosecution the Crown counsel applied for cancellation of bail. The Special Magistrate passed orders cancelling the bail. The accused appealed firstly to the Sessions Judge and then to the Judicial Commissioner for revision of the Magistrate's orders. The learned Judicial Commissioner while declining to enter into the facts of the case for fear of influencing in any way the opinion of the trying Magistrate remarked that it was apparent that when only one-eighth of the total number of prosecution witnesses had been examined, it was difficult to arrive at any definite decision in the matters in issue. The points in favour of continuation of the bail were that this was not a case in which there was any danger of repetition of the offence while the accused were on bail as would be the case on a charge of personal violence. Then it had to be considered that the counsels for the accused would always need the advice of their clients in matters concerned with intricate *hundi* affairs. If however there was any allegation that the accused were suspected of tampering with the prosecution witnesses things would have been different. In the absence of any such allegation the Court's orders were that the bail should not be cancelled until a charge had been framed against them. The amount however should be altered. The Rai Sahib was at large on bail of one lakh. The amount the Court considered quite sufficient. In the case of the rest the amount of bail should be raised to rupees ten thousand for each after the expiry of this week.

CABLE ITEMS.

The National Union of Railwaymen have granted ten thousand sterling from their political fund to the Labour Party for the purposes of general election.—Reuter.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, has announced that the Australian cruiser "Adelaide" will join the British special service squadron in the Australian waters in April and take part in the cruise across the Pacific to Vancouver, and thence to England.—Reuter.

The Earl of Cavan directly after Christmas departs on official visit to Singapore. He has also accepted an invitation to visit Australia and New Zealand and returns in May via Canada.—Reuter.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the St. Xavier's College on Tuesday afternoon.

Captain R. G. G. Byron left Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

NEW TURKEY.

(Continued from Page 9.)

of the verse speaking of the Caliphate. The prophetical promise makes it clear that the temporal rule of the Muslim is necessary for the firm establishment of their religion and for their own security. If the political power of Islam is brought to nought it will not affect the truth of the religion of Islam at all; but it would only mean that a blow is dealt to the firm establishment of Islam in the world and that the real security of the Muslims has been taken away.

HEDJAZ.

Hedjaz is the land of Muslim Pilgrimage. Pilgrimage to the House of God at Mecca is one of the five pillars of Islam, and it is the cherished desire of every Muslim heart to visit the place at least once in his life. The first duty of the Caliph is, as I have said, to maintain order in the land of Hedjaz so that the observance of Pilgrimage and other religious duties may be free from internal and external disturbance. The guardian of Kaba should be an independent ruler free from outside influence and not a puppet in the hands of others, especially if these others be non-Muslims.

One of the duties required by the Muslim Caliphate is that of keeping the land of Hedjaz, as far as may be, free from non-Muslim visitors.

"Expel the non-Muslims from Jazirat-ul-Arab" was the dying behest of the Holy Prophet and after thirteen hundred years the Muslims have cogent reasons for believing that the sacred behest of the Prophet has now become violated. Anything in the nature of a subsidy from a non-Muslim Government is not only a most undesirable thing from a political point of view but also against the teachings of our religion."

MUSLIM INTERESTS IN PALESTINE.

Next in sanctity to Mecca in the eye of the Muslim comes Jerusalem. According to us there are two places in the world which have been dedicated to the worship of God from the remotest antiquity, one is the "Masjid-ul-Harani—at Mecca and the other "Masjid-ul-Aqusa" at Jerusalem. The phrase "Haji-ul-Harmain Sharifain" signifies that the bearer of the epithet has made his pilgrimage to the two sacred houses that is to say Mecca and Jerusalem.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

I therefore call upon my brethren to strive their utmost to free the land so dear to them from the non-Muslim influence. I also request my Hindu brethren who are one and decided on the question of the Caliphate to try their utmost to help their Muslim brethren in this sacred cause as they have done until now; because, I believe in the strength of Hindus lies the strength of Muslims and *vice versa*, and in the strength of both lies the salvation of India. But alas!—The Satan is at work and the relations between the Hindus and Muslims are becoming strained through some misunderstandings. The Hindu and the Muslim have all this time been rather too much at fault finding. Little effort was ever made by either to enter into the feelings of the other and look at things from his point of view.

The Muslim to my mind is guilty of a grave omission in this respect. He has neglected to acquaint his Hindu brother with what his religion wants him to do unto others. Small wonder, therefore, that the Hindu does not know and not knowing cannot appreciate his view-point. Had he told him that his religion Islam, which means peace, harmony, homogeneity and the key note of which is submission to the Lord and goodwill to man, binds him to believe without distinction in the prophets of all other religions as much as in Mahomed, had he told him that the Holy Quoran requires him to defend even a Hindu when in danger, with his own life, had he told him that Islam stands free for freedom of conviction, for universal Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men, for perfect equality of man, they would not have been standing to-day at arms length from each other.

Brother delegates, I should be encroaching on the inaugural address of the President and your own deliberations if I were to attempt to deal with this question exhaustively. At the same time, considering the importance of the question, I think I may claim your indulgence for a brief expression of opinion on the following three points: conversion, cow-killing and playing music, while passing along the mosques.

As regards conversion suffice it to say that forcible conversion is strictly forbidden in Islam. About sacrifice, whatever my personal opinion may be I can say that Islam permits the sacrifice of cow, goat or sheep and camel. Any of these three animals may be sacrificed but not necessarily cow. Cow is taken as a sacred animal by our Hindu brethren. India being an agricultural country requires the protection of cow more than anything else. I therefore request my brethren in Islam to exercise their judgment and to refrain from cow-killing either for food or as a sacrifice.

Playing music while passing along a mosque when prayers are going on disturbs the mind of the devotees who is supposed to be one with God at that time. Such disturbance is not advisable. But insisting upon stopping music all along the day in a country like India is impossible to my mind. The situation in India is such that in some places mosques adjoin Hindu temples, in some Hindus are compelled to pass along a mosque with their processions. In a country like this there is no other course open than to bring a reasonable settlement. I think this can be done if the Hindus make it a point to stop music while passing along a mosque at the fixed hours of the prayers—five times a day or when prayers are actually going on. In this district of Bijapur a compromise on the lines I have suggested has been effected and the dispute has ended in a satisfactory manner. However we must leave this to the good sense of our Hindu brethren to bring about a compromise on the lines suggested above.

Gentlemen before calling upon you to ratify the election of the President, who has been already elected unanimously, I request both the Hindus and Muslims to work side by side for the common interests as Indians in order that Great Britain may understand that the Hindu-Muslim unity is a real one that it is growing, stronger not weaker, as the time passes by, and that before long we shall not know in politics the name of Mussalman and Hindu but the one name of the citizen of India.

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INDIA'S ANSWER TO SMUTS.

RETALIATION.

Mr. S. Raja Rao writes as follows from Sabarmati:—

Never did the "New India" voice the sentiment of the Country as well as that of our compatriots abroad more truly than when it wrote in its issue of the 16th inst. under the heading, "The Imperial Fraud" as follows:—

"The Government of India, as Sapru has testified, has been vilified by the South African Premier and it is absolutely necessary for it to identify itself with non-official agitation in this matter. Both should devise a policy calculated to maintain the prestige of their country. The Viceroy should revise his opinion regarding the efficacy of retaliatory measures. It is possible that they will inflame racial feeling in South Africa, but there is no much of it there already that what will be added by Indian agitation is not likely to result in renderng the position of Indian Nationals any worse. Even this risk has to be incurred in the interests of India. We hope that the Government will consider this matter deeply, because it would be a capital mistake for it to disassociate itself with Indian public sentiment and to refuse to accept the policy of Retaliation."

To show how the above is true word for word with the feeling of our people in South Africa, I shall quote from the letters just received by the South African mail, in response to a general circular that I had circulated in August last calling for their views with regard to the possible effect of passing retaliatory measuses in this country against Colonies and the Dominions offending against our countrymen abroad.

The first is one from Mr. N. H. Patel, merchant, Modern Trading Company, 44, Mac Intyre St., Jeppstown, Johannesburg, dated Oct., 18.1923:—

"The very first question put is, whether we South African Indians will be in any way affected by retaliatory action or not. In my opinion nothing worse can come than what is now upon us already. We have no civic rights. We cannot enter for instance even many public places, banks, railways trams, etc, not classified. Besides this, though we may try to live an honest simple life it is impossible and it is every political party's avowed intention in this country to have Indians segregated in places where they can hardly live and by doing so to compel them to leave South Africa.

We are loaded with all these disabilities long before retaliative steps are thought of. I have reason to belive that whether Indian Councils pass the Reciprocity Bill or not, there will be an attempt to segregate the Indian masses here and we will be face to face with such conditions that we will be compelled to live like South African Native or to return to India.

There is first the party, whose leader is General Smuts and he is pressed by his followers, to declare as he did in Mritzburg. The party of opposition, the Nationalist Party, is also of the same obsession. They are openly for repatriating is at any cost. We are without any such leader as we had in Mahatma who can resist him by passive resistance.

The situation for businessmen is so bad that most of us are nowadays insolvents; and as for in future we rest without any financial hopes, as far as we are able to see. We find the Kenya decision has encouraged S. Africa more than at any time. You should therefore boycott British goods first, since it is through her decision the rest of the Dominions have gained a sort of moral encouragement. The South African-born European should not be permitted to land in India and those who are already there should be so restricted in their opportunities as we ourselves are being hard put to here by the S. African Government.

Unless therefore the Kenya decision is altered and the S. African Indian freed from further disabilities being imposed upon them, you should go on agitating the question, as the Punjab outrages and the Khilafat wrongs are being continued today. Lastly I realise more than ever before that unless we are masters of our OWN HOUSE, we shall be considered as PARIAHS wherever we go"

(Sd) NATHU H. PATEL.

Now, I shall quote a Journalist. Mr. P. S. Joshi, the Editor of "Indian Views" Grey Street, Durban, who writes on the subject under date 12th October as follows:—

"If you ask my opinion we are not lacking in any difficulties to be inflicted by the Union Government. "Times of India" says that General Smuts will like the policy of reciprocity adopted by India to settle our question once for all. Up till now, did India even dream of retaliation? If not, were the Indians better off before? Suppose for one moment India enforces the legislation for retaliation and what do you think Genl. Smuts will do? He will segregate the Indians, that is certain. But will he stop segregation if India foregoes retaliation? Not for a moment. The future of General Smuts and his party rests on this question, and Natal is the storm centre. The Whites of Natal will not vote for Smuts' Government if the segregation is not carried out. Whether India retaliates or not it is as certain as anything that the motion for segregating Asiatics, say Indians, will be put in the House of Assembly and passed.

This segregation will deal a deathblow to our merchants. But that is to fall upon us anyway whether India retaliates to preserve her self-respect or postpones retaliation through fear of our future. Further let me say that our population in South Africa is about 1,69,000, most of whom are labourers, clerks, planters etc.; the merchants are not more than five to seven thousand. Out of these 80 per cent are pulling on through serious hardships. They only make their two ends meet if not lose. Their death-knell is to be sounded in the next three months, when segregation will be enforced.

Why should India worry for us who are not even 1,20,000 th part of her population? Let India retaliate and not fear the consequences as therein lies her self-respect. India can bring South Africa to senses in at least a year if it boycotts S. Africa and her resources in coal, etc. The very moment they are boycotted, the treatment towards us will change. Let India retaliate and protect her nationhood, is my prayer.

Lastly, after the experience of thirty years, Indians residing in South Africa feel for certain that they will not be treated better as long as India is not free. India should therefore try all her best for the attainment of self-Government and she should not worry for us who do not care a fig if we are thrown into the seas if her cause is served and 333 millions of Indians get into their own hands to settle their own affairs rather than be dictated to by an alien bureaucracy and guide their own destiny ordained by God as a self-respecting nation on the face of this earth."

I think the above two letters picked out from a large number at random gives the trend of thought now running among Indians Abroad and I trust this will enable the leaders of this country to take courage in both their hands and chalk out such lines of action for the future befitting the trust the Nation imposes in them implicitly:

A Committee has been formed with Her Excellency Lady Wheeler as President and the Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government and others as members to arrange for the celebration in Bihar of the National Baby Week in the third week of January. The Baby show will be organised at Patna, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Betiar and Cuttack.—A. P.

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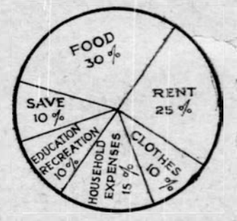

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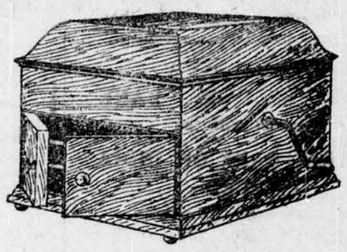

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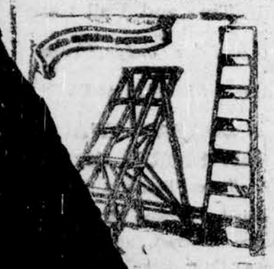

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